

Weather

Cloudy weather today with threats of rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.4 and the minimum 54.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 60.3 and 48.4.

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RAILWAY CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT URGED IN BRITAIN

Sir Eric Geddes Informs Commons That Step Is Necessary

NOW LOSING MONEY

Systems Ill-Equipped To Meet Strain Being Put On Them

WASTE IS GENERAL

To Continue Competitive Conditions Would Be Criminal, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—In the House of Commons today Sir Eric Geddes, moving the second reading of the Ways and Communications Bill, said that before the war the capital invested in railways returned 42 percent, while today the loss is between three and four percent. Canals before the war earned 1½ percent while today they are losing money and the heavily subsidised roads brought in no income and cost the country £30 millions annually. Harbours and docks were earning 5 percent today. With the exception of the tramways, the transportation system was, financially, in a semi-paralysed state. The railways at the present time were losing £100 millions a year and the Government was pledged to guarantee a fair return on the capital invested for two years. Their systems at present are physically ill-equipped to meet the great strain of the demand on them. Control Is Necessary

The Government had come to the conclusion that unified Government control of all systems of transportation was necessary if this was not to continue to be run at the cost of the taxpayers. He emphasised the difficulties regarding systems was world-wide. The only exception where the system was healthy was in South Africa, where it was comparatively of modern growth and had not the great disadvantage of age. There was the remarkable point in South Africa that the Minister of Railways also exercised the same power over the docks.

After referring to his experiences in France in order to emphasise the need for a single authority, Sir Eric Geddes declared that throughout the country there was waste and an unnecessary movement of goods which must be stopped. It would be criminal to allow the competitive system of transportation to continue.

Referring to the labor aspect, Sir Eric Geddes said that if discipline was to be expected in the trade unions the Government must have a say in the conditions of labor in essential services.

Foreshadowed Electrification

Sir Eric Geddes foreshadowed the extensive electrification of railways, saying that heavy electrical locomotives had been tried and had proved most successful.

In order to get rid of "empty haulage" the Government proposed to acquire all privately owned wagons. The war time railway organisation would continue for two years after which he looked for the establishment of a central commission in London and a district commission, representing the Government, the district and labor in the zones into which the country would be divided.

He thought agriculture would be best developed by motor traction, although the extension of light railways was contemplated.

China Cancels Pacts With Enemy Powers

Treaties With Germany And Austria Declared Void And Rights Withdrawn

A Peking telegram last night stated that in accordance with the decisions of the Cabinet Saturday, the Chinese Government yesterday cancelled all the treaties between China, Germany and Austria and withdrew the rights of extraterritoriality granted to German and Austrian subjects before the war. The decisions were, cabled yesterday to the Chinese peace delegation to Paris as well as to Chinese Ministers to foreign countries.

British Coal Commission Offers Big Concessions To Miners To Avoid Strike

Recommends Seven-Hour Workday, Material Raise In Pay And Voice For Labor In Management Of Industry

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law outlined the three reports of the Coal Commission:

1.—The report signed by the miners and labor representatives which recommended granting the full demands of the miners, including nationalisation of the mines.

2.—The report signed by the representatives of the coal owners, which recommended an immediate increase in wages of 1/6 a day and a reduction of working hours from eight to seven.

3.—The report signed by Mr. Justice Sankey and the employers not directly concerned in the coal industry, recommending an immediate advance in wages of 2/-, namely, two-thirds of the full demands made by the men—a reduction of hours to seven from the middle of July and, subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920, to six hours two years later. Justice Sankey points out that the increased wages involve the distribution of an additional £30 millions among colliery workers, probably without raising prices to the consumer; furthermore that the present system of ownership and working in the industry stands condemned and either nationalisation or a method of unification by national purchase and/or by joint control must be substituted for it. This report recommends that miners henceforth should have an effective voice in the direction of the mines; condemns housing in some districts as a reproach to our civilisation and suggests the immediate collection of a penny per ton on all coal won to be applied to housing improvements. This would yield £1,000,000 annually.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Government accepted Justice Sankey's report, including an undertaking to report upon nationalisation of the mines by May 30 and the proposal that the commission should continue to sit and issue interim reports dealing with improvements. The Government agreed immediately to carry out the proposals contained in Justice Sankey's report. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that this involved the continuance of Government control over the coal industry for two years. The estimated cost of the proposals would be £43 millions, of which £30 millions could be obtained by limiting owners' profits to 1/2 per ton, leaving a deficit of £13 millions to be secured by various anticipated economies.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that the Government had gone to the utmost limits to avoid a strike if it can and the Government would unhesitatingly use all the resources of the State to win quickly as such a struggle could have only one ending or there would be an end to Government in the country.

Police After Germans Who Fail To Report At Embarkation Camp

Settlement Authorities Start Rounding Up Reluctant Enemy Subjects This Afternoon

All enemy subjects living in the International Settlement who fail to report at the Embarkation Depot by two o'clock this afternoon will be escorted to Nantao by the Municipal police. Of 413 Germans and Austrians registered in the Settlement, but 138 were at the Poo Yi Industrial Home last night. All must be there by four o'clock this afternoon, according to the orders of the Repatriation Bureau and tomorrow afternoon at the same hour has been set as the time limit for the appearance of enemy subjects residents of Chapel and Nantao. Settlement police officials are prepared to round up all missing Germans and Austrians, today as they anticipate that several will attempt to delay their journey to Nantao.

Profiting by their experiences with those deported on the Nore, Novara and Arius, Chinese officials were prepared for enemy subjects arriving at the Embarkation Depot yesterday and assignment of quarters proceeded without a hitch. Conditions at the Camp will be much better for deportees leaving on the Antiochus a week from today than they were for the last lot.

Mr. Shen Pao-chang, Mayor of the Chinese City, has been placed in charge of the Depot.

The Antiochus is nearly ready for the voyage to Rotterdam and it is expected that the steamer will be at the China Merchants' Central Wharf tomorrow or Wednesday. Allied officials will make an inspection of the Antiochus, probably on Friday.

More than 80 German prisoners of war are being sent from Shanghai to the Tientsin Police Department. They will leave Tientsin tomorrow escorted by 20 military police and are expected to arrive at the Shanghai North Station on Saturday.

Canadian Civil Service Branch Takes Stand

Question Of Affiliation With Organized Labor Will Be Taken Up Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Ottawa, March 16.—The members of the Indoor Civil Service have rejected affiliation with organized labor at present but this decision will be reconsidered at a later date.

Strong Language Used In Peking Cablegram To Peace Conference

Delegates Are Told, 'Don't Come Back If You Cannot Get These Conditions'

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, March 23.—The Peoples Foreign Relations Association, the Provincial Assemblies and the Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed to the Paris Conference today as follows:

"Tientsin, the Kiaochow-Tsinan railways, etc., must be directly returned to China by Germany, the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 wrested from China by the Japanese ultimatum must be abrogated like the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties. We want no Japanese Prussianism in Shantung and are determined to resist to the death. We expect the Peace Conference to respect our inherited rights and not to sow seeds of a future great war by unjust treatment of the 400,000,000 souls in China. Any decision contrary to the above will be denounced."

They have also informatively telegraphed to the Chinese Delegation in Paris asking it to do its best, concluding "don't come back if you cannot get these conditions."

According to the vernacular newspapers Dr. Wellington Koo has telegraphed to the Government saying that Liang Chi-chiao has been appointed head of the committee to deal with Sino-Japanese affairs at the Peace Conference and the Japanese are appointing a similar committee, whereby it is hoped to avoid friction between the Chinese and Japanese. This reads like the Japanese proposal to Peking immediately following the armistice and the opinion is generally expressed in Peking that the leader of the Chinese Committee will need to be a bold man for failure to protect the interests of his country will probably make China too torrid for his personal comfort even in the very cool regions of the north.

New South Wales Party Makes Demands

Guarantees Against Unemployment And Thirty-Hour Week Asked For

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Sydney, N.S.W., March 18.—The Labor Party in New South Wales is demanding guarantees against unemployment and a thirty-hour week for miners.

Train Of German Motor Trucks Surrendered To Americans



MOTOR TRUCKS SURRENDERED TO AMERICANS
By the terms of the armistice which Germany was forced to sign all its vast panoply of warfare was turned over to the Allies—some to the British, some to the French, some to the Belgians, some to the Americans. This picture shows German officers delivering part of the booty to the Americans on the Rhine. They do not seem to mind it. The American sentry seems equally satisfied.

NATIONALIST MOB IN CAIRO STARTS RIOTS

Order Is Restored By Military After Crowds Had Set Fire To Newspaper Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Cairo, March 16.—Crowds of students and street arabs, armed with sticks, smashed the shop windows and lamps, looted, attacked the trams, tried to set fire to the premises of the Times newspaper and demonstrated before the Residency and barracks. The military restored order. A few of the demonstrators were killed or injured and 400 arrested.

Three thousand demonstrators, attempted to rush the railway station at Taniah. The military and native police soon restored order. Twenty-two persons were killed or injured.

The disturbances were due to the activity of the Nationalist leaders, whose campaign, however, has been absolutely futile as it secured the support only of students, small boys and the dregs of the population, leaving the mass of the people unmoved.

Situation Not Alarming

London, March 17.—Reuter's Agency learns that the position at Cairo is not regarded as giving cause for alarm. The military authorities have taken all necessary steps to maintain order. The movement is purely Nationalist and is not supported by the fellahen, while the Sultan is throwing his whole weight on the side of law and order.

Allenby Made Commissioner

London, March 21.—In view of the grave situation in Egypt and the absence of the High Commissioner, General Sir Edmund Allenby is appointed Special High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan and is directed to exercise supreme authority in all matters, military and civil, to take all measures he considers necessary and expedient to restore law and order in those countries and order and administer in all matters as may be required by the necessity of maintaining the King's protectorate over Egypt on a secure and equitable basis.

GENERAL TUAN TO GET NEW MILITARY POST

Menace Of Bolshevism On Border Of Mongolia Is Beginning To Be Feared

(Reuter's Pacific Service) Peking, March 24.—The Shantung Shih Pao reports that President Hsu has decided to appoint General Tuan Chi-jui Director of Frontier Defense. Other reports indicate that the Government is beginning to realize the menace of Bolshevism along the borders of Mongolia and intends to take measures to prevent Bolshevism gaining a foothold in Mongolia.

In the present discredited condition of militarism in China the Tutchens are looking for a way out while the people hail with joy the transfer of the leading intrigues and their lawless followers to distant regions for the soldiers are too numerous to be dealt with by capital punishment.

Wilson And Orlando Confer On Dispute Over Balkan Border

Agreement On Differences Between Italy And Jugo-Slavs Is Brought Nearer

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, March 17.—President Wilson has had a long conference with the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, respecting the difference between Italy and Jugo-Slavia and a satisfactory settlement of these seems likely.

The Council of Ten takes up the report of the commission on the territorial claims of Poland affecting the new German frontier, specially Poland's outlet to the sea, which is recognised as necessary to the economic future of the new state. It is expected that the settlement will arouse great opposition in Germany but the Allied Governments have pledged themselves to assure Poland an outlet to the sea, a Polish Danzig having immediately a great economic development.

It is hoped that the United States will accept the mandate offered her to act as protector of Armenia and adviser to the young Armenian Republic.

Relations With Rome Changed

The relations between France and the Vatican seem to have taken a new form as the result of the recent call made by Archbishop Paves on M. Clemenceau on the eve of his departure for Rome.

NOT TO PUBLISH REPORT ON GERMAN RESOURCES

Bonar Law Says Government Will Not Demand More Than Enemy Can Pay

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Colonel Claude Lowther, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that it was not proposed to publish the report of the committee of inquiry into the financial wealth of Germany over which Mr. W. M. Hughes had presided.

Colonel Lowther asked for an assurance that the full bill would be presented to Germany at the Peace Conference and if only a small amount could be exacted that it would be regarded as payment on account.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he could give no such promise. It was not the policy of the Government to demand more than it believed it could get from Germany.

DEATH ROLL INCREASES IN INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Over 100 Chinese Victims To Disease Last Week; Believe Worst Is Over

Mortality due to influenza among the Chinese population of the Settlement showed another increase last week when 103 deaths were reported. This is a gain of about 30 over the week previous.

Dr. Stanley, Health Officer, yesterday expressed the opinion that the epidemic has reached its apex in Shanghai and was hopeful that it will begin to show a decline this week. There are still a large number of cases at the least several hundred in all, counting all mild attacks, but no foreign deaths have occurred since those of last week. The total number of deaths traceable to influenza among the foreign population is nine, of which two occurred outside the Settlement.

Physicians agree with Dr. Stanley's opinion that the worst is over, stating that there has been a falling off in new cases. The arrival of warmer weather is regarded as a favorable feature by physicians owing to its lessening the dangers of pneumonia.

A peculiar thing about the epidemic among the Chinese, as shown by the statistics of the Health Department, is that there are no cases among the rich coolies. The refuse coolies of the Health Department, numbering several hundred, also appear to be immune.

AMERICAN RED CROSS GIVES ROOMS TO B.W.W.A.

Allows British Relief Association To Use Kiangse Road Location Twice Weekly

The American Red Cross rooms at 18 Kiangse Road have been turned over to the British Women's Work Association for two days a week and the B.W.W.A. has moved its cutting department from the British Supreme Court to the new location.

Announcement of the change is made in the weekly report of the British Women's Work Association issued yesterday.

The report gives praise to Mrs. A. W. Burkill, who resigned as leader of the War Dressings Department because of her early departure for England. Mrs. Burkill has been in charge of the department since June, 1917. She will be succeeded by Mrs. Agassiz.

Subscriptions received during the week total \$798 and Tails 50.

BRITISH GENERAL SEES VOLUNTEER CORPS MARCH

Brig.-Gen. Woodruff, On Way To Take Post At Tokio, Inspects Units

Brigadier-General Woodruff, of the British army, veteran of the Western front, who is on his way to Tokio where he will be the military attaché at the British Embassy, reviewed the Shanghai Volunteer Corps yesterday afternoon.

Infantry and machine-gun units were inspected at the Foochow Road drill hall and General Woodruff reviewed the Artillery and Light Horse at the Race Course.

The British officer congratulated the officers of the various detachments and complimented them on the military appearance of the units.

BLOCKADE TO STAY BUT ALLIES TO GIVE FOOD TO GERMANY

Barrier Cannot Be Lifted Till Peace Is Finally Concluded

TO PROVIDE RELIEF

Supplies Not Being Kept From Enemy Countries Or Neutrals

NEED MORE SHIPS

Hoover Issues Report Showing Much Has Already Been Delivered

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 15.—Reuter's Agency learns authoritatively that although the highest naval and military opinion among the Allies regards as imperative the retention of the blockade until the conclusion of peace, the Allies are not using the blockade to keep food out of enemy countries or to reach the starving populations.

The Supreme Economic Council is the authority charged with affording relief and the Ministers of Blockade are represented on that council and are working harmoniously with it. Nevertheless formidable difficulties exist, the principal one being the shortage of shipping due to the policy of indiscriminate piracy pursued by the enemy. Nevertheless the Allies are anxious to afford all possible relief to the starving peoples of Austria and Germany but in respect to Germany the extent to which relief can be given depends largely on Germany herself. A difficulty of great magnitude is the question of finance while other difficulties include the defective transport facilities in enemy countries.

Hoover Issues Statement

Paris, March 13.—On behalf of the Associated Governments, Mr. Hoover has issued a statement that by the end of February the Inter-Allied Relief Organisation had delivered 746,000 tons of food to various ports in Europe for the relief of distressed peoples, over half of which had gone to Rotterdam. Moreover 228,000 tons is now afloat on routes to similar destinations.

The British, French and Italians have already supplied 240,000 tons of grain to Vienna while the total expenditure of the American Government in this relief work hitherto has been over \$51 millions a month.

Food Shipments Moving

Foodstuffs are now arriving regularly and in increasing amounts in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Belgium, Finland, Turkey, Montenegro and Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Hoover claims that the operations for relief are as effective as can be expected in view of the shipping difficulties and the economic and political chaos which had to be surmounted. There was plenty of food in the world as a whole but the Allies must endeavor to help these European peoples to resume productive work as their salvation depends on that because, without self help, the problem is beyond the financial abilities of the Associated Governments.

German Generals Dismissed

Amsterdam, March 17.—The Minister of War, Reinhardt, has dismissed practically all the German ex-commanders on the Western front but has forbidden them to leave Germany owing to the possibility of their trial by court martial.

Copenhagen, March 17.—A message from Berlin states that Noske has withdrawn his order that any one fighting against the Government will be shot.

Members Of Commons Favor Tunnel Project

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, March 17.—At a meeting of the Channel Tunnel Parliamentary Committee it was stated that 246 out of 256 members of the House of Commons who had been approached favored the scheme.

SOUTH WON'T CONSENT TO REOPEN CONFERENCE

Tang Shao-yi Says It Is Useless Unless A Durable Peace Can Be Secured

The answer of the Southern peace delegation to the demand of the Chinese business organizations that the peace conference be resumed within a week was made yesterday by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, the Southern chief delegate. It is in the negative. In brief, he says that it is useless to continue the peace conference in circumstances which make impossible the conclusion of a durable peace.

Mr. Tang, after going into the situation at Shensi which caused the interruption of the conference, says as follows:

"It is to be supposed that if we reopen the Conference at once, we would be sitting contentedly with folded arms around our goal of peace? What about the several questions decided upon by the present Conference, such as the cessation of hostilities in Shensi, the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese military and naval compact, the suspension of further drawing upon the balance of the War Participation Loan and the deferment of the 8th Year Loan flotation? All these points were unanimously agreed upon and urged by both Delegations to the Conference.

"If the conference had full powers, so as to fulfill the hopes of your Association, why is it that the fighting in Shensi has not ceased? Why is it that the Sino-Japanese compact was purposely extended by an agreement signed as late as the 1st inst? Why was the balance of the War Participation Loan again drawn upon to the amount of six million yen? Why is the 8th Year Internal Loan issue still proceeding? You are well aware of all these happenings and are in a position, therefore, to judge for yourselves the utter impotence of this Conference (in the enforcement of its decisions).

"And yet who should bear the blame, in the event of a disruption of the Conference? And who should be held responsible for the continuing business stagnation? Anxious as the Constitutional Government is for peace, it would not be able to bring you relief. To quote from your letter 'with what hatred has the Government been actuated, that it should wish to compass the destruction of all the people? With what love for the militarists has the Government been inspired, that it feels itself bound to execute and protect them? These are indeed painful expressions. But, since you do not propose to await with folded arms the total destruction by the Government, you rightly decided to make an appeal for peace.

"The Constitutional Government, however, whose sincere endeavors to achieve its peace aims have been made apparent to the public, Chinese and foreign, formulated a general plan for their accomplishment, without appealing to the appeal of your Association. You, perchance, place reliance in your appeal to the Peking Government. But is not its protection of the militarists a well known open fact? If the Peking Government could be induced to accede to the appeal of the commercial bodies the Internal Peace Conference would not have received the set-back it did, and actions incongruous with its own declarations would not have been repeatedly committed even after the opening of the conference.

"As to your suggestion that the conference should resume its labors within seven days, in view of the causes of its temporary suspension and the course of events during the progress of the conference, I would say that we could at any time accede to your wishes, if you are to be satisfied with the mere resumption of the conference sessions without any assurance of its decisions being possible of enforcement. If, however, the real object is to relieve the situation and to ease the minds of the people, would it be of any benefit to the commercial world to reopen the conference, while the Peking Government continues to afford protection to the few unruly militarists, as referred to in your letter?

"In the case of our Republic, the sovereign power rests in the people. It is, therefore, inexpedient for the people to rely implicitly upon the Government for relief. Besides, the Peking Government not only is one on which no reliance can be placed but it seems to regard the people as fish and meat upon which it could feed to its heart's content. The people, therefore, must awaken to their hard facts and endeavor to work out their own salvation.

"As to your eventually being 'chilled' to resort to measures of justice for your own protection, I shall eagerly look for any manifestation of patriotic fervor and exertion on your part as that would

be taken as an indication of power of the people that will work for the salvation of the nation or its downfall. In the restitution of the union of the whole nation, your Association must bear your share of the burden. That you will exert your utmost in my sincere admonition."

TEXT OF AGREEMENT ON NANKING IRON MINES

Japanese Syndicate Gets Control Of Great Fenghuangshan Ore Beds

What is said to be the text of the agreement reported to have been signed by the Ministry of War in Peking and Okura and Company, the Japanese syndicate, for the Fenghuangshan mines, the great iron ore beds, near Nanking, was given yesterday to THE CHINA PRESS.

The agreement, it will be seen, provides that all obligations made to other foreigners in the past and gives Japan control of one of the greatest ore beds in the world. Although China will own 60 percent of the capital as against Japan's 40, the possible China borrow the money value of the 60 percent from Japan gives Japan the whole control. Also China is obligated to supply half the output of the mines to Japan.

The full text of the agreement follows:

Article I. The Iron Mines referred to in this Agreement are the Fenghuangshan Iron Mines and those located within a radius of 50 li.

All those mines which have been operated by merchants shall be taken over by the Government. If any understanding or connection has been established by the said merchants with foreigners, the same shall be cancelled by the Government.

Article II. All mining rights in connection with the above iron mines shall belong exclusively to the Ministry of War.

Article III. The Ministry of War and Okura and Company shall jointly establish an ironworks.

The entire capital China shall subscribe 60 percent and Japan 40 percent. China's subscription shall be covered by a loan from Japan.

When the iron works is established Okura and Company shall be under obligation to respond to the requisition of the Ministry of War to undertake subsidiary enterprises in connection with the said works. Separate agreements shall be made in regard to these.

When the capital of the iron mines is to be increased, the stipulations in this article shall govern.

Article IV. At least half of the output of pig iron produced by the works shall be supplied to Japan.

Article V. The entire capital shall be Ten 100,000,000.

Article VI. When the Agreement is signed, Okura and Company, in accordance with the foregoing Article, shall pay in advance one quarter of the entire capital (Yen 25,000,000) and deposit the same in the Bank designated by the Ministry of War. The deposit receipt, however, shall be held by Okura and Company.

Article VII. This Agreement shall come into effect when it is signed by the contracting parties.

TOKIO MEETING VOTES ON RACIAL QUESTION

Wants Japan To Oppose League Of Nations Unless Discrimination Is Abolished

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, March 22.—A mass meeting of persons in favor of abolishing racial discrimination today passed a resolution that Japan should oppose the League of Nations if the abolition of race discrimination is not stipulated.

SYNDICATE IS STARTED BY LIANG SHIH-YI

Course Is Adopted To Reconcile Nationalisation Of Roads With His Interests

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 24.—Coupled with reports of the impending retirement from official life of Chang Tzun-hsiang, it is now stated that he has invested a large sum in the Tientsin Syndicate, the institution by means of which Liang Shih-yi hopes to reconcile the inevitable nationalisation of the Chinese railways with the more immediate interests.

Ask Greater Co-operation Among Shanghai Motorists

The Automobile Club of China held its annual general meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday when the report of activities during the past year was presented, the new committee was named and several suggestions for this year were made, among the latter being an urgent plea for closer co-operation among Shanghai motorists.

Mr. G. E. Tucker presided and there was a fair attendance present. The activities of the Committee during the past year have been various, said Mr. Tucker, "and while we have not in all instances accomplished the ends we hoped for still we feel that much good has been accomplished, although not in the measure that would have been possible had we a greater degree of co-operation from other motorists."

"One of the earlier matters brought to the Club's attention was the request for the co-operation in the matter of training chauffeurs for the Government for East Africa and in order to facilitate as much as possible this project, the committee circulated its members asking their co-operation and also decided to present to the Government three second hand Ford cars for use in training chauffeurs in driving and the care of cars. Two of these cars were later returned to the Club after they were no longer needed and in the early Autumn your committee placed another second hand Ford car, purchased for that purpose at the disposal of the American Red Cross in addition to the two other second hand Ford cars, for use in Liberia. Later, the Club also presented a second hand Ford car to the British Red Cross for use in Vladivostok. Your committee felt that in placing these cars at the disposal of Allied Relief Societies, their action would meet with your hearty approval.

Special Committee Named
The secretary in his report has drawn attention to the appointing of a special committee consisting of Mr. E. S. Little, chairman of the Club, Mr. C. R. Burkill, chairman of the Traffic Committee and myself to meet the Watch Committee of the Municipal Council to discuss traffic conditions in this respect. It was thought by your committee that the Council might appoint a general traffic commission to have broad consideration of traffic problems, details of which have become multifarious and of exceedingly great importance to the community. The Council, it is to be regretted, did not see their way to appoint such a commission. The largely increasing number of motor cars and other vehicles, make the question of traffic control one of greatly increasing importance and we may say of difficulty, and one to which the community through its representatives will soon have to give earnest attention.

"During the year the police have taken many steps to improve, as far as possible, the traffic control in the more congested portions of the Settlement. It is earnestly desired and hoped that the efforts of the police in this respect will meet with the most hearty and complete co-operation, not only of motorists, but of all users of the road.

"During the year your committee have urged upon the Council to create a car rank in that portion of the Bund, forshore immediately north of the Customs Station at Hankow Road and facing the Russo-Asiatic and German Banks. This would give a space for the parking of cars that are at present impeding traffic in the Nanking Road and Kuldang and Hankow Roads and the streets immediately adjacent thereto. A similar parking stand created opposite the Union Building and Shanghai Club has done much to relieve the congestion of that end of the Settlement, and we have felt that the greatest public good to which the space referred to could be put would arise from following this suggestion. It is regretted that the Council has thus far not seen their way to grant the club's request.

Training Of Chauffeurs
Your committee during the past year has been engaged in a scheme to facilitate the training of chauffeurs

to meet the largely increasing demand for trained Chinese to drive and care for cars. Various plans were suggested and the conclusion eventually arrived at was that an automobile school under the control of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., presented the best chance for the consummation of this purpose. You have been notified through the public press and through circulars of the details of this project. In connection with Mr. George Fitch, secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., who has taken a hearty interest in the matter, this school has been started and now asks for your complete support both with reference to improving the standing of the present chauffeurs and, what is perhaps of greater importance, to create a supply of chauffeurs who could receive their training legitimately and not in the surreptitious manner which has been the custom in the past. To see the great importance of this work it is only necessary to point out that the police records show that more than three hundred new Chinese chauffeurs have been licensed within the last year and that practically none of these could have been or were trained except by the illicit use of your cars and your gasoline.

"Your committee and previous committees have been agitating for some time past the construction of a road to Woosung, and during the year this project took a shape which made possible a greater degree of co-operation on the part of the Club. The Whangpoo Conservancy Board has expressed their determination to co-operate with the Chinese authorities and it was felt that the Club will be carrying out one of its prime reasons for existence in lending their aid to it.

Action Is Deferred
We had formed a plan whereby the Club in return for a considerable contribution to the cost of the construction of the road, were to receive a special rate for licenses for its members. Just at the point of the consummation of this agreement the British Consulate asked us to defer any further action until the Consular Body had gone more completely into the whole question of licenses in the surrounding Chinese territory. Of course, your committee acquiesced in this request and a special general meeting that had been called to confirm their action was deferred.

"The road to Woosung, however, has gone forward; two substantial bridges of reinforced concrete have been constructed, making it possible to motor practically to Woosung Creek. The road is 40 feet wide and at the present time is being surfaced with 6 inches of cinders, which will make it safe and feasible for motor traffic. When the bridge over the Woosung Creek is completed it will connect with the system of roads beyond this creek, and it will be possible to motor comfortably to Woosung.

"With reference to the scheme on the Hungjiao Road suggested at the last annual meeting, continued efforts were made by a sub-committee appointed for that purpose, to get a tract of land beyond the Hungjiao Golf Club. Your committee have not found any project feasible which could be recommended to the Club for acceptance up to the present time.

"Owing to shipping and other conditions arising from the war, your committee has been unable to effect any arrangements looking to a preferential rate in the purchase of gasoline for its members, but will continue their efforts to that end and to similar projects in the future.

"During the year Mr. E. S. Little, who had been your chairman for several years in succession, was compelled, by absence from Shanghai, to resign from the committee. In accepting his resignation, the committee expressed their hope that, upon his return to Shanghai he would lend his efforts to the furtherance of motoring interests here.

"A greater need is felt for the co-operation of more motorists in Shanghai with the Club. A large number of new motorists are here and the membership of the Club does not bear anything like the same proportion to the total number of car owners in Shanghai that it has in previous years. This can only be remedied by asking all who are interested in motoring and, indeed, all who may be interested in traffic reform, to join the Club and to co-operate with it in its activities.

"Before closing I wish to again call attention of the members of the Club and of all motor car owners in Shanghai, to the great value of the aid that the Traffic Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police offers in their records of chauffeurs. Personally, I have found it of the greatest value and I believe that all car owners will find it to their advantage to use the facilities offered by the Traffic Department in tracing the history of chauffeurs whom they may desire to employ. The records of the Department are very complete and are most courteous at the disposal of those who may desire information."

Following the passing of the report, which was proposed by Mr. Tucker, it was suggested that the Roads Committee take up the matter of the assistance with the Council, making suggestions as to some more satisfactory way of laying it.

Mr. von Heldenstam raised the matter of Club support toward road extensions, suggesting now that the Shanghai-Woosung road was a possibility, that the body concentrate on the long talked of road of the Hills. The following were elected to serve on the committee for the ensuing year: Mr. C. R. Burkill, Mr. T. F. Cobb, Mr. H. Firth, Mr. C. Harpur, Major A. Hilton-Johnson, Mr. A. G. Major, Mr. D. McCall, Mr. F. O. Reynolds and Dr. T. K. M. Siao.

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HARBIN TO HAVE BRANCH OF ANTI-OPIMUM BODY

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Announces It Will Be Formed At Meeting March 29

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 23.—Dr. Wu Lien-teh reports that a mass meeting will be held at Harbin on the 29th, with the object of forming a branch of the International Anti-Opium Association. All local prominent men have identified themselves with the movement.

TREES FOR SALE

Imported shade trees—large leaf—grows rapidly—original stock imported from U.S.A.

1,000—3 years old \$1.00 each
500—4 years old 1.50 each
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- 8.—Interest at 3 per cent. is paid on gold accounts over \$200.
- 9.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
- 10.—Interest at 4 per cent. is paid on silver savings accounts.
- 11.—Interest at 5 per cent. is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
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- 13.—Checking accounts may be opened for \$100 or more.
- 14.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Siberia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

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India Legislative Council Congratulates The Allies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, March 21.—At a meeting of the Indian Legislative Council on September 25, 1918, Mr. Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi moved the following resolution:

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the thanks and congratulations of this Council be conveyed to the Allied armies now so successfully operating on the various fronts."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Shafi dwelt on the vast magnitude and terrible character of the war and the grave responsibility of the German militarists in plunging mankind into such an unparalleled conflagration, also on the German's horrible acts of frightfulness, their violations of treaties, international law and the laws of war, and their acts of brutality on sea and land, in the invaded territories and in prisoners' camps, which sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the civilized world and gradually brought almost every nation, great and small, in the old world and the new, on the side of the Allies.

Continuing, Mr. Shafi said that to such a war there could be but one end and thanks to the Allied armies the beginning of the end was in sight. A succession of hammer blows, dealt in the north, east and south, and above all on the Western front, was slowly but surely smashing the giant military machine with which Germany sought to enthrall the civilized world into a condition of slavery. Only that morning news had been received of the capture of 25,000 combatants and 380 guns in Palestine. Surely truth and truth were the two most powerful forces which no nation could with stand. Truth was on the side of the Allies and the cause of righteousness was in the process of receiving the triumph which was its due.

India Having Big Part

"To us here in India," continued Mr. Shafi, "this is a matter for real thankfulness and of congratulations, for bringing about these results our Indian armies are playing a most important part. On one front four-fifths of the forces now engaged in the war are Indians, on another three-fourths of the forces now actually pursuing their triumphant course are Indians, and on the Macedonian front, where the Bulgars are now retreating fast—so fast that I can see the restoration of Serbia looming at no great distance—a very large number of the forces engaged are Indians. Therefore it is but in the fitness of things that this Council, in a unanimous resolution, should offer thanks and congratulations on behalf of this country to our great Allied armies who are now successfully operating on the various fronts. Honorable members have seen the fate of Belgium, of Serbia and of Northern France. It is to the Allied armies that the safety of India is due and that the war has been kept away from our borders by those brave and heroic troops who are fighting for the cause of righteousness. We, in India, therefore, have an additional cause for thankfulness and congratulation that at last this great military machine is in the process of being smashed up, the cause of righteousness and of truth is about to triumph, and the future generations will remember with thankfulness and gratitude the great deeds of the Allied armies which, in smashing this military machine, will bring triumph to the cause of righteousness and liberty. I, therefore,

ask this Council to accept the resolution unanimously and with acclamation."

Represents Whole Country

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, speaking in support of the resolution, said that he felt sure that in this matter the Council represented the whole country. He asked was there an Indian, be he a Hindu or a Mohamadan, or a Christian or a Sikh, who did not feel an added glow of patriotic fervor as he contemplated the titanic struggle in which the best interests of the human race were at stake. To Indians it was a matter for special self-satisfaction to know that their country and their countrymen had borne so large and so honorable a share in the struggle for freedom.

"But, I am sorry to have to say," continued Mr. Banerjee, "that there are some newspapers in England which are seeking to cast a slur upon our loyalty and our devotion to the Empire in this crisis. The other day an article appeared in one of the newspapers, which shall be nameless or the present, which said that, in few of the revelations that have been made in the Rowlett Committee's report, the British public should revise their attitude with regard to the reform proposals. Sir, I am inclined to reply to these observations in the words of Lord Canning in 1857. When he Indian Mutiny was at its height, Lord Canning wrote to the Maharajah of Nadia saying that if the rebels could be counted by thousands, the loyal population could be reckoned by millions. If the suspected revolutionaries can be counted only by hundreds—I think their number does not exceed 1,200—we, the loyal portion of the community, devoted to the British connection and the Empire, are three hundred millions. And are the prospects of our political advancement to be blighted by the follies and the crimes of a handful of misguided and unattractive young men? I am sure the verdict of the British democracy will be otherwise. Let me refer to the traditions, the great traditions, of British rule in India. In 1857, in the height of the Indian Mutiny, when the Empire was tottering to its foundations, the Indian universities were established. In 1910, when the revolutionary movement in Bengal was at its culminating point, Lord Minto introduced the great Minto-Morley Reform Scheme. I am sure the same policy of justice and beneficence will now be followed. I am confident that the British democracy will not permit the follies and the crimes of a handful of misguided young to stand in the way of the fulfilment of England's great mission in India, and the satisfaction of our legitimate aspirations as outlined in the Reform proposals upon which the future of this great and ancient country so largely depends."

"I desire, Sir, wholeheartedly to associate myself with this resolution. It represents the unanimous, the enthusiastic verdict not only of this Council, but of the entire, the vast,



the multitudinous population of the Indian Empire."

Speeches were delivered by many other Indian members of the Council in support of the resolution, expressing loyalty and devotion to the British Empire and pride in the part that was being played by Indian troops, side by side with troops from all other parts of the Empire, in the struggle against the Central Powers. The speakers were representative of all provinces and communities in India.

Unionist Is Elected At North Londonderry

Liberal Candidate Victor In
West Leyton, Defeating
Coalition Unionist

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 17.—The bye-election at North Londonderry has resulted in the return of Mr. H. T. Barrie, the Unionist candidate, who polled 9,933 votes, as compared with Mr. B. McGilligan, the Sinn Féin candidate, who polled 4,933 votes.

Liberal Is Elected

London, March 14.—In the West Leyton bye-election Mr. A. E. Newbourn, the Liberal candidate, has been returned with 7,934 votes, the Coalition Unionist candidate polling 5,915 votes. This contest was due to the death of Mr. Wrightson, the former member for Parliament.

Big Concern Taken Over By Vickers, Ltd.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 17.—Vickers, Ltd., is absorbing the Metropolitan Carriage Company, Ltd., making the total capital of the former organisation £25 millions.

Foreign Women's Home

The annual report of the Shanghai Foreign Women's Home, which gives temporary shelter and aid to destitute women and girls, is a gratifying record of work done during the past year. The "Cottage" at 23 Tongshan Road rarely has an unoccupied room and the secretary states that the need in Shanghai is greater than present facilities can care for. The Rescue Home was temporarily closed in July of last year owing to inability to fill the position of resident worker left vacant by the death of Mrs. Jackson. It is now hoped that the Home may soon be reopened. The committee expresses thanks to all who have given aid in the past year and announces that the annual linen sale, postponed last spring, will be held early this spring. The Home reports cash in hand to the amount of \$1,058.27.

China Political Notes From Chinese Press

According to a report of Tschun Pao Kwei-ching, of Heliungkiang, the Living Buddha was elected President of the Mongolian Republic at the Chita Conference. Four ministries were organized for the administration of the new commonwealth, those of war, of diplomatic affairs, of home affairs and of finance. The conference circumscribed the Foreign Powers as well as the Paris Conference with a telegram asking recognition.

The Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs has recommended the despatch of a high commission for the pacification of the banner men in Mongolia.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has rejected the request of the British Minister, Sir John Jordan, to extend the International Settlement at Shanghai.

At a conference with President Hsu, General Hsu Shu-cheng stated that his new recruits were untrained and would not be fit to be sent to Mongolia to quell the insurrection there.

According to news given out by the Russian Legation in Peking, Japan is helping General Somenoff in creating the disturbance in Mongolia by advancing 50,000,000 roubles for military expenses to the Mongolian insurgents.

General Tuan Chi-jui called on Mr. Okuma, the Japanese Minister to Peking, Saturday and conferred with him in connection with the War Participation Loan.

Bill Gives Kwantung Civil Governorship

Measure Making Change Passed
By Privy Council At Tokio
Yesterday

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 22.—A Government Bill replacing the Military Governorship of Kwantung by a Civil Governorship passed the Privy Council today.

THINKS THEY SAVED HER BABY'S LIFE

Canadian mothers have known and trusted Baby's Own Tablets for years. Here is one such mother's experience: "I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I feel that I cannot say too much in their favour," writes Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ontario. To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They gently regulate the bowels, make teething easy, are a specific for colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fever and worms. Contain no opiates, are guaranteed absolutely harmless for the youngest child. Of chemists, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 14 Sachuen Road, Shanghai.

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Scotch Whisky of
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Madame
EPSTEIN
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**AFTERNOON and
EVENING FROCKS**
On display at
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These WALK-OVER shoes are the
shoes that hold their shape and last the
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pair of perfect-fitting WALK-OVERS.

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SILK SOCKS**

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"THE STORE AHEAD"
24 NANKING ROAD

STATEMENT IS MADE BY CHINESE DELEGATES

Burdens Imposed By Privileges
Germans Held In Shantung
Must Be Lifted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 4. (Delayed).—The Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference, in a statement to journalists, declared that China must be freed from the burdens imposed on her, especially in connection with the privileges formerly held by Germany in Shantung. They protested against the Japanese claims to Kiaochow and the twenty-one demands which Japan suddenly presented in January, 1915, and which China had to accept under threat of war.

They asserted that Japan prevented China joining the war in 1914 and 1915 and emphasized the aid China had given the Allies in the shape of laborers and sailors. They mentioned that a Chinese army of 100,000 men was ready to start for Europe but was prevented owing to lack of tonnage.

The Japanese delegates also received the journalists and Marquis Saloni, addressing them, dwelt on Japan's sympathy with the idea of the League of Nations and the grand project for the establishment of an impartial world peace and rejoiced that humanity is at length able to see the first gleams of the new era in which right will definitely prevail over force. Marquis Saloni said he was firmly convinced that China would understand Japan's just and legitimate aspirations and that she would reach a complete understanding for the maintenance of the peace, security, progress and civilization of the Far East. The future union of the eastern world, whose population was more than half of mankind, was a lofty and sublime vision with the western world under the League of Nations in perfect harmony and eternal goodwill.

News Brevities

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held at the British Supreme Court next Monday at 4:30 p.m.

The ninth annual meeting of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., will be held at 4 p.m. April 7 at 13 Nanking Road.

The Empress of Asia leaves Hong-kong Saturday at noon and is due at Woosung next Monday morning. The Asia will sail for Japan ports and Vancouver at three o'clock Monday afternoon.

Hadji Mohammed, who was known in Shanghai two years ago as H. Martin and also traveled as Louis Clark and G. Derby, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the British Court at Hankow on March 20. He was convicted on three charges of obtaining money and goods under false pretences. As H. Martin he served three months in the British jail here.

Thirty sacks of letter and parcel mail from America arrived on the Arabia Maru Sunday. A big consignment, about 1,000 sacks in all, is now due on the Javary. The Manila Maru is also expected to arrive with mails from the United States some time this week.

Christians in China have appointed Mr. Hsu Chien, former Minister of Justice, to represent them at the Paris Conference. Mr. Hsu has consented to go and will sail for France early in April. A power of attorney is being prepared by the Associated Evangelists Society and will be endorsed by all the Christian organizations in China.

Three men charged with participating in an armed robbery in Yunnan Road on Sunday night appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday and were remanded for two weeks. The two were captured by the police within half an hour of the robbery, being seized in a house not far from the one robbed. One of them had a revolver under his pillow. Two other revolvers were recovered later. Five men in all participated in the robbery, getting money and jewelry to the value of about \$600.

More than 300 officers and men of the British cruiser Suffolk attended the morning service at the Holy Trinity Cathedral Sunday. The Rev. G. H. B. Southern, chaplain of the Suffolk, preached the sermon and the

Sergeant, Who Captures 30, Wins Congressional Medal



SEARGANT SIDNEY GUMPERTZ.

Sergeant Sidney Gumpertz, of New York, a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, for his bravery on two different occasions, has been awarded the Congressional Medal, the highest military award of the United States. During the battle of Forges Wood, on September 26, Sergeant Gumpertz pulled his first stunt. Charging through a dense smoke and murderous barrage of artillery and machine-gun fire, he captured, single-handed, a machine-gun with its crew of nineteen Germans. A few days later he duplicated this feat with a second bag of eleven prisoners. He is among the list of forty-one heroes awarded the Congressional Medal in the great war.

Ship's band was in attendance and accompanied the hymns.

Peking papers record the death of Sister Gabriel of the French Hospital in Tientsin. She is a native of County Cork, Ireland, and was for some time employed as a teacher at the St. Joseph's School.

Chinese lace merchants were organized at a meeting Sunday at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road. Officers for the year were elected and Mr. Van Shih-ching was elected president.

The first annual general meeting of the Chinese Mill Owners' Association was held Sunday. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. Mr. Chang Chien of Nantung, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was elected President and Mr. C. C. Nieh was made Vice-President. The executive committee for the year will consist of Messrs. Hsu Ching-jen, Liu Pen-shen, Shih Ven-tai, Yang Han-shih and Yung Chung-ching. Representatives of all the mills in Shanghai and the leading mills in Soochow, Tungkow, Chungking, Wushu, Tientsin, Changsha, Taichow, Hangchow and Wuchang were present.

According to the Chung Foo News Agency the Government has received many petitions charging the tax officers along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway with guaranteeing the smuggling of rice, cases of which have been discovered but not dealt with by the Governor though they were known to him. The Ministry of Finance will send a deputy to investigate into these charges.

SALES OF FRANCHISED BY CANTON ARE DENIES

Report Said To Have Started In
Peking Brings Forth Reply
From Commissioner

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, March 24.—The Commissioner of Finance denied the allegation from Peking that Canton is selling the telephones and tramways franchises to foreigners. He says that proposals concerning tramways are being considered by the Municipality but no franchise has yet been granted.

French Club To Hold Fancy Dress Ball

The Cercle Sportif Francais announces that a masked fancy dress ball will be given at the club house on the evening of April 5. Fancy dress and masks will be compulsory for all guests and there will be prizes for the best costumes. Tickets can be secured through members only, and applications should be sent in to the committee before next Saturday. The price of tickets is \$3, including supper.

London Police Union Refused Recognition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 17.—The War Cabinet has refused to recognise the Police Union.

Obituary

Dowager Lady Londonderry
Reuter's Service

London, March 17.—The death is announced of the Dowager Lady Londonderry from influenza.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell
Reuter's Service

London, March 17.—The death is announced of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, author of "Collection and Recollections."

Cat Eating Bulldog Wins Magistrate's Sympathy

Tenants And Firemen Plead In Vain For The Abolition
Of A Backyard Abattoir—He Devours 'Em Alive

New York, February 10.—Christopher Wagner, unwilling custodian of a bulldog that a friend had put in his care before leaving town, defended the animal in West Side court yesterday, although he insisted his "friend" had gone considerably beyond the bounds of veracity by having told him it was a bird dog. Mr. Wagner himself has diminished the coal pile considerably by engaging in the popular nightly sport taken up by the dwellers in the apartment at 132 West Sixty-third Street of throwing missiles at the animal to hush his howling.

With the score of tenants who appeared as complainants was a group of city firemen from the engine house next door, who said they hadn't been able to sleep for nights because of the continuous crash of missiles thrown at the dog in the backyard.

Mrs. Ada Otis, a tenant, was deeply touched by what she considered the dog's unnatural fondness for cats. She regretted the restrictions of the Sullivan law, which made it so difficult to get a gun and shoot the animal.

"Your honor," she said to Magistrate Koenig, "every night there are at least half a dozen cats killed by this dog in our backyard. Sunday morning there were the skeletons of at least eight of them there, all that was left of that brute's night work. We want something done about it."

Mrs. Otis paused to shed a tear for the cats. Magistrate Koenig's eyes roved gently over the court room. Aside from the labored gasps of Mrs. Otis none of the other witnesses seemed to be affected. He cleared his voice.

"I'm very sorry, madam," he said, "but I cannot find a law that says a dog may not kill cats in his own backyard. I am afraid I shall have to dismiss the summons."

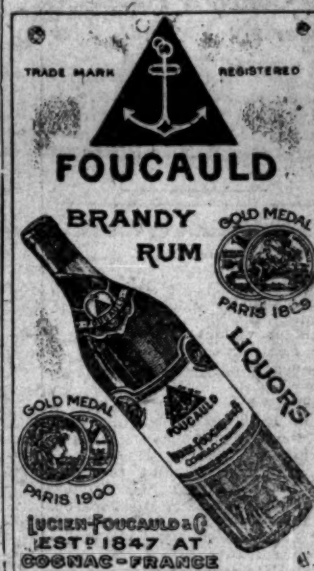
Interruptions came fast and furious

for the next few minutes. One tenant wanted to recover on a pair of shoes he had thrown at the dog on Saturday night. Another wanted to put in a claim for a mirror and two candlesticks gone the same way, while the firemen joined in a heavy voiced protest.

"What we want to know, your honor, is how we can sleep with tin cans and dishes smashing right under our windows all night long."

Magistrate Koenig devoutly wished he could do something, but he couldn't find the statute for it and stuck to his first decision. The summons was dismissed, and Christopher Wagner led the bowlegged bulldog back to the troubled backyard.

The tin cans and loose China probably will rattle again tonight in the direction of the fence where he will be tied.



On Making Sure

There is nothing like making sure where one's health is concerned. Good health is the best guarantee that life shall be a success. Now it is well-known that digestive disorders are the cause of more cases of ill-health than any other class of ailment. The digestive system is so extensive, so complex and so hard-worked, that its liability to derangement is not astonishing. Happily, however, many digestive ailments can be easily remedied. Happily, too, many digestions need never go wrong. You can make reasonably sure that your digestion will not fail you, even under trying conditions, if you get into the excellent way of taking Beecham's Pills. This "Wonderful Medicine"—as it has been called—does really work wonders with the digestive system. Beecham's Pills impart tone to the stomach, regulate the action of the liver and kidneys and gently stimulate the bowels into healthy activity. Get into the habit of making sure. Have recourse to Beecham's Pills at the first sign of digestive trouble. Make sure of your health by taking

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Last Night's Win
Over Reds

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Training Schools...	10	2	.833
Y.M.C.A. Blues...	12	2	.857
Rowing Club...	9	4	.692
Y.M.C.A. Reds...	3	11	.214
American School...	2	10	.166
U.S. Navy...	1	12	.077

Playing their final scheduled game, the Y.M.C.A. Blues, by defeating the Reds at the Y. gymnasium last night, clinched second place in the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League. The score was 49-18 and the Blues won after getting an early lead and maintaining it throughout the two periods.

Excellent passing by the entire team and accurate shooting by Glaque and Nichols spelled the win.

The game between the Rowing Club and Training School fives, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, will be played tomorrow night.

The summary of last night's game:

Blues 49	Reds 18
Nichols	11
Hening	11
Glaque	11
Siler	11
Bradley	11
Goals from floor:	Glaque, 13;
Nichols, 8; Hening, 5; McCoy, 2;	
Swan, 4; Starrett, 2; Siler, Goals	
from fouls: McCoy, 2; Bradley,	
Time—two 20-minute periods.	
Referee—Dong. Timer—Snook.	
Scorer—Wong.	

Football Today

A football match between a team from the British cruiser Suffolk and a picked Shanghai eleven will be staged this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the police ground.

The Shanghai team, which will play in the Shanghai Football Club's colors, will be represented by: A. H. Remedios, M. Tonkin, A. L. Biggs, P. Dixon, J. Robertson, G. Craigie-Ross, C. Sofoalis, A. Sofoalis, D. Drake, W. C. Clifford and A. H. Leslie and reserves, A. V. White and M. Sereckin.

Kiangwan Races April 5

There will be races at Kiangwan Saturday, April 5, when the International Recreation Club will hold its fifth meeting. The first saddling bell will ring at 1:30 p.m. Entries will close at 7 p.m. next Saturday at the club house, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

KUMAGAE IS BEATEN

Philadelphia, February 20.—Tehya Kumagae, the Japanese tennis star, rated No. 7, by the ranking committee of the national lawn tennis association was defeated here today by Vincent Richards, the national boys' singles champion in the middle states indoor tennis tournament. The scores were 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

This is the first time in the history of tennis in this country that a junior has defeated a player who is ranked among the first ten.

Kumagae won the first set due to Richards trying to play a back court game. In the second set after losing the first game the young New Yorker changed his tactics and started playing a net game which won the match for him. By his victory Richards earned the right to meet Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia, runnerup in the national outdoor singles in 1912, in the semi-final round.

S. Kashio, the other Japanese player, was easily defeated by Wm. T. Hiden, Philadelphia, in the third round, 6-3, 6-0.

Fred Alexander, New York, advanced into the semi-final round by defeating Craig Piddle, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-1.

ST. JOHN'S BEATS NANYANG IN EXTRA-PERIOD BATTLE

After Tying Score 15 Seconds
Before Final Whistle Home
Five Wins 22-21

In a whirlwind game the St. John's basketball team defeated Nanyang College on the latter's field last Saturday afternoon by the score of 21-15. A goal shot by one of the St. John's forwards in the last fifteen seconds of play tied the score, thereby necessitating an extra period of five minutes, when T'au of St. John's succeeded in shooting the winning goal near the close of the period. "Doc" Siler had his hand on the throttle throughout the game and gave both sides the square deal, and at no time did he lose control. At three sharp the whistle blew and both sides jumped to their places ready for business. Nanyang started off in the lead and kept it all through the game, aided by Tu's foul shooting. St. John's poor work, as a team, was better by a shade but the shooting was a bit wild considering the number of chances which they had. T'au, St. John's hard working forward, led the field in number of goals with Kwan of Nanyang second.

The line-up:	G. I. T.
C. H. T'au	11
Z. P. Daing	11
T. C. Tseng	11
F. C. Yang	11
Y. T. Yui	11
Z. L. Sung	11
Goals from field—T'au, 5; Kwan,	
4; Daing, 2; Yang, 2; Chen, 2; M.	
Chen, 1. Foul goals—Tu, 7; T'au,	
4. Score—S. J. U. 22; G. I. T. 21.	
Referee—Dr. C. R. Siler.	
Time of halves—twenty minutes.	

SHANGHAI GAZETTE SUED

A libel action against H. C. Lee, of the Shanghai Gazette, was begun in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. Richard L. Hope.

The action is based on certain articles appearing in the paper on September 14 and 28 and on November 22 of last year in which articles reference was made to the plaintiff in connection with certain developments during the baseball scandal and with the plaintiff's libel action against Mr. Gordius Nielsen.

The matter came up yesterday before Judge Skinner Turner, pleadings being ordered. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. N. C. Home and the defendant by Mr. R. F. C. Master. Mr. Master submitted to the court that he thought the writ irregular in that the amount of damages claimed was not specified. The court mentioned that in a former decision it had been held that in cases where libel was alleged it was not necessary to state the amount claimed and Mr. Master did not press the point.

'The New Education'

The first issue of the new Chinese monthly magazine known as 'The New Education' has just made its appearance in the journalistic world. The periodical is edited by Dr. Monlin Ching, formerly of Columbia University and at present secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association. The aim of the publication is for individual development and social progress in China. The magazine is published under the auspices of the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Peking Government University, the Nanking National Teachers College and the National Association of Vocational Education.



Commons Told Repairs Are Being Made To Broken Cable Lines

Effort To Curtail Government's
Use Of Wires Is Also
Being Made

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 17.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Arthur Fell, Mr. A. H. Illingworth stated that several cables from England are at present interrupted, especially on the Eastern Telegraph Company's route, and the delay in the deliveries of cables was largely caused by that fact combined with the heavy increase in traffic. He was doing his utmost to secure a curtailment of the Government's cable traffic. All suitable cable ships were engaged on repairs but the season was inauspicious for this work.

Peace Bonfires Will Encircle Whole Empire

Overseas Club Will Co-operate
In Preparations For
Demonstration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 17.—The Overseas Club has promised to co-operate with the committee organizing a chain of bonfires on peace night by helping to secure a chain on similar lines round the Empire.

Tsing Hua Planning Annual Conference

Peking, March 22.—Tsing Hua College is in the midst of big preparations for the annual Anniversary and Conference which will come on May 3 this year. It is the custom at Tsing Hua to celebrate its anniversary with exhibits and demonstrations of students' work, educational conferences for the various departments, and as many entertainments as can be crammed in from morning till night. One of the special features this year will be the unveiling of the memorial tablet in the new Roosevelt Memorial Gymnasium which has just been completed. The Anniversary and Conference was a great success last year in spite of the inclemency of the weather and this year even larger plans are being made. Special trains will be run from Hsichimen and luncheon will be served.

GERMANS ARE CONTINUING POSEN FRONT WARFARE

Enemy Is Persistently Bombing
Villages Despite Peace
Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Posen, March 16.—Despite the negotiations between the Allies mission and the German delegation for the conclusion of an armistice between Posen and Germany, the German troops are persistently bombarding the villages all along the Posen front, killing and wounding civilians and pillaging Polish property.

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It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER
Cloudy weather. Northerly winds
setting in again along the coast.

BIRTH

FRYER: On Sunday, March 23rd, 1919, at Dr. Fern's Sanitarium, 30 Route Michon, to the wife of George B. Fryer, a daughter, Roberta Anne.

21770

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 25, 1919

1914-1915

THE world war has ended, but the forces it released, the forces no man could have foreseen and no man dares yet to measure, have only begun to operate. Empires have been swept away, dynasties have crumbled and new states have been born; but far more has been swept away than empires and dynasties, far more has been born than new states. Turn to the first page of this issue. In the few inches of type telling of the reports of the British Coal Commission you will find epitomised more effectively than in whole volumes the extent by which the world of 1919 differs from the world of 1914.

The seven-hour day for workmen, nationalisation of mines and a voice for labor in the direction of the mines—in 1914 those would have been branded the heresy of the anarchist or the mirage of the visionary. Yet today we find all three approved and recommended—not by a Socialist convention, not by a coterie of literary realists, not by a labor body, but by a meeting of British employers presided over by a distinguished British Justice.

Nothing could be more eloquent of the silent revolution of the world's mental processes than the matter-of-factness with which these are adopted and the casualness with which they are announced. For consider what they mean. It took decades to get the eight-hour day accepted as a practical issue and then granted; and even yet there are in many countries powerful elements stubbornly resisting its advance. The nationalisation of mines, by which Justice Sankey's commission specifies either national purchase or joint control, is without disguise or palliation a plank straight from the orthodox socialist platform. And more important yet there is the granting to labor of a voice in the management of the mines. That is the first definite application of what has come to be known as industrial democracy. It is not socialism. Probably it is an advance on socialism as modified by twentieth century thinking. Undoubtedly it is more human than socialism. But it is equally revolutionary. For it upsets the whole theory of property. It changes the whole basis on which industry rests. It deprives the owner of a mine or a factory or a shop of the exclusive power over that mine or factory or shop; it deprives him of the right to do with that mine or factory or shop as he alone wishes. It means that his employees have a voice in any vital question affecting the property. It means that the representatives of the workmen shall sit in with the directors and shareholders on matters of policy affecting the industry, not only those matters affecting wages, hours and working conditions, but output, prices and profits.

Therein lies the crux of the present labor situation. It is the dominant issue in industry today, as well as the great goal of modern labor. Labor today is asking more than the right to organize and higher wages and shorter hours. It is asking the same right in the government of industry that it has in the government of the state. It is acting from the premise that labor is no longer to be considered as a product, regulated solely by demand and supply and to be bought on that basis exactly as are machinery and raw materials, but as a human value. It asks for the extension beyond politics of the philosophy of democracy born from the French and American revolutions; it asks for the application of government only by and with the consent of the governed to the daily lives of men as well as to their legal privileges. It asks, in short, for industrial democracy. It is a natural, logical evolution in ideas.

Unless one recognises this fact one cannot understand the present feverishness of labor and the apparently unreasonable succession of strikes in every part of the world. Labor may be right and it may be wrong. Democracy in industry may be practicable and it may be impracticable. Labor may have a just right to claim a voice in management and it may not. But that is the issue and it must be faced. The labor crisis cannot be dealt with in any country except by facing it. And British employers are facing it. The

report of the Coal Commission proves it.

The report proves much more. It proves, for one thing, the political maturity of the British beyond any other European peoples. For they are undergoing this revolution, exactly as they have undergone all their political revolutions for a thousand years—calmly, tolerantly, with fine balance and without bloodshed. And we need make no mistake about it: this is a revolution as fundamental as any by which the great masses of men have added to their liberties in the great march of the rights of men. And it is just beginning. When the masters of Europe in the mad midsummer of 1914 declared war, they decreed far more than men could dream. They changed the face of life.

Washington's Portrait In Downing Street

Although it was barely mentioned in news-despatches of the day, an event took place in the famous old British Foreign Office, No. 10 Downing Street, on the occasion of President Wilson's recent visit to England, that may well be as significant as the international politics that were burdening the cables at the time. After the luncheon given by the British Prime Minister to the American President, a full-length portrait of General George Washington, first President of the United States, was unveiled, to hang beside a portrait of Burke, one of the English statesmen who aided with the colonists in the Revolution. The picture was presented to the British Government by Lord and Lady Albemarle, to commemorate the entry of the United States into the war. Says the London Times: "The unveiling was quite an 'in-famous' affair. There was no speech-making, but Lord Albemarle informed President Wilson in conversation that he considered it most appropriate that the picture should hang on the walls of the historic building where 142 years ago the Treaty of Independence was probably signed. He added that the portrait was a copy of one of three painted in 1775, by Peale, of Philadelphia. The original was hung in the Council Chamber of Philadelphia, but was burned many years ago. Another was hung in the Senate Chamber at Washington, while the third (of which this was a copy) was secured in 1789 by the packet Mercury as a gift to the Stadtholder of Holland. It was sent in charge of the Hon. Henry Laurens, ex-President of Congress, but the Mercury was captured at sea by Lord Albemarle's kinsman, Capt. George Keppel, R.N., a son of General George, Lord Albemarle, while in command of the Vestal. Captain Keppel was sent to England to convey Mr. Laurens with his party and belongings to Falmouth. The luggage included the portrait of Washington and this had been preserved by the Keppel family. Lord Albemarle added that General William, Lord Albemarle, the grandfather of Captain Keppel, while Titular Governor of Virginia, in 1753, had association with George Washington, who, as a young man of twenty-one, was sent by him on a journey many hundreds of miles through the backwoods to carry despatches to San Pierre, the French commander, expostulating against the building by the French of forts on British territory.

Lord Albemarle handed to President Wilson a document containing a brief history of the original of the portrait which he had just unveiled, and the record ended with the following quotation from Kipling: "Also we will make promise, so long as the Blood endures, I shall know that your good is mine, ye shall feel that my strength is yours. In the day of Armageddon, in the hour of the great fight of all, Our House shall stand together, and its pillars shall not fall."

The Prime Minister said it was appropriate that the portrait should hang in the same apartment with that of Burke (who was entirely opposed to the war), and that of Fox, one of Washington's great English contemporaries.

President Wilson, in speaking of the picture, told of another portrait of Washington, which was hung at Mount Vernon. It was reputed to be a very good likeness, but the painter had failed, as he himself admitted, to catch his subject in the mood which he desired. There was a lack of fire and animation, and the painter was quite unable to obtain the exact expression which he required until a chance occurrence gave him what he wanted. A pair of horses was brought to General Washington for inspection, and he was invited to buy them, but when the price was named it was so astounding that he blazed up into a fury of indignation, and the painter, who was present, saw the very expression of "fire" for which he had vainly sought.

Mr. Wilson was curious to know why the General in the portrait was wearing a blue ribbon across his breast, and Lord Albemarle said that it was a badge of rank which was adopted because the Commander-in-Chief had not always been saluted by the sentries as he should have been. Mr. Wilson said there was a very recent example of this kind of thing in France. An American General noticed that no sort of deference was paid to his rank, and asked a sentry why this omission was made. The man replied coolly, "Oh, we don't take any special notice because we know you fellows" at which the President laughed heartily.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the presentation of a copy of a picture seized at sea was interesting at a time when the question of the right to seize private property at sea in war time was under discussion.

John Galsworthy In America

By Chloe Arnold
(New York Sun)

Some tiger lilies were on the hotel desk, and everything seemed in holiday mood. The people looked as if they were waiting, waiting in blind confiding delight for something unusual. Glad, vague smiles flickered across their faces.

By telephone the clerk announced a caller for Mr. Galsworthy. But the people in no way connected the presence of this man with the general atmosphere of elation.

In fact one woman was quite impatient at the interruption. She was in altercation with the clerk, wanting to know why the room she had reserved so long ahead was not ready; moreover, she had to send a telegram and she had no time. Why should anybody stop this important business to speak to this Mr. Galsworthy, whoever he might be? Though, of course, she will be sorry if she ever learns that it was John Galsworthy.

During the few moment preceding Mr. Galsworthy's entrance to the lobby fashionable men and women fashionably greeted one another, though afterward they seemed not to have anything to talk about.

A soldier with a gold chevron on his sleeve bounded up the stairs, announcing in a loud voice for the benefit of all that he was going to the theater. This is important only because in his joyous haste he almost upset a man in a brown tweed suit.

The man in the tweeds and the soldier in khaki exchanged brilliant smiles and went on.

The faint smile was still on John Galsworthy's face as he walked, unobserved, through the hotel lobby. He had the air of one to whom it would never occur that anybody should notice him. So that there was nothing to fix him in the memory of the people whom he passed, unless his very gentleness is a kind of manner to be remembered. All the people saw was a man perhaps 50, of medium height, thin and fair, with features finely chiselled and delicate, though somehow strong, like a piece of sculpture from Michael Angelo's hands.

As he led the way through the broad sunlit corridor some unskilled musician who had been wistfully picking out the air of one of Tchaikovsky's songs arose from the grand piano and went out. After that the place was deserted except for the occasional appearance of a hotel servant with a card from some one who begged to see Mr. Galsworthy for a second. But while he was only in partial possession of his time he was easy, natural and leisurely to a degree seemingly impossible to any other person.

America, he said, is a wonderful country to travel in. And sometime soon he is going to make a crafty effort to come here incognito, as he has never had a chance to see the country. Because "the people are so kind to one here."

Once he did try to come as somebody else. But as he was not an accomplished criminal he failed to destroy all the evidence and left his own name on his trunk, and as a man and his trunk must wear the same name, he met with ignominious failure.

He told this on himself with a gentle hilarity. And then he sat, rather crumpled up, on the immense blue velvet divan, smoking a cigarette, his hands clasping his knees. The look in his blue eyes, behind the glasses (and sometimes he took the glasses off), was that of a person part of whom was far away. He talked without pretension. He has no air of laying down the law; and apparently no principles or forms for life or art. He spoke of all as if he felt and understood the opposite points of view, and in consequence felt all arbitrary dicta to be of no account.

No, he had never learned to write on a typewriter. He writes stumbingly, he says, and could never use anything so precise and definite as a typewriter. But he does regret, he says, one rebellion of his against mechanics, for when he was a child it was decided that he was to have some lessons on the piano. After short application, of uninteresting counting and pounding, he decided that he didn't care for the piano and was allowed to quit. He was 6 years old then, and didn't realize it. Boys, he said—and it was one of his few positive statements—should be made to learn to play some instrument.

"I now get much pleasure listening to music; but not as much as I should from playing to myself." John Galsworthy was born at Coombe in Surrey on August 14, 1867. The Galsworthys have always lived in Devonshire, where the author dwells now. His mother was a Barlett of Worcestershire. His boyhood was much as other English boyhoods are with plenty of delightful hours which yet contain

nothing that can be put down as public property.

In Harrow he was certain of the football eleven, and an athlete of some consequence, winning the mile and other events. But in those years, 1881 to 1886, he had enough of games to last him for all time.

"I do not like," he said, "the spirit of competition. There is something very uncomfortable about it." And he said that competition of a kind, for money or against time, destroyed every impulse of art. But even in this, he would not insist that every author should have money of his own. "For I know some men who can produce fine work if they must get money. But I think perhaps that it would be well if every writer had enough money just to save him from worry."

He took pleasure in the fact that many people in America read his books and go to see his plays, though he made no mention of critical judgments on his work. And one gathered that he regards the critics as persons engaged in a perhaps necessary work the tone of which can hardly be of consequence to the artist.

Early in life (he was 9) he had the good fortune to meet two boys who have ever since been his closest friends; he has never changed his attitude toward them. And says he never will. This meeting took place when by chance two books reached the Galsworthy library. They were called "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

Always after that Galsworthy read his two books. This Devonshire lad, though never in Missouri, enjoyed the most perfect understanding with Tom and Huck.

For a moment Mr. Galsworthy was silent, back in the memory of those nights when he hid in the cave; met Jim, went on the flatboat down the Mississippi, and so on through the Mark Twain adventures when the rest of the family thought he was in commonplace slumber. It was settled that John Galsworthy should be a barrister. He attended New College, Oxford, for three years, to 1889, and was given an honor degree law at Lincoln's Inn, in 1890.

Now he is in America for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of James Russell Lowell's birth. He will attend the dinner next Thursday which the Academy of Arts and Letters will give in honor of Lowell. And perhaps he will feel a secret sympathy with the American who, like himself, escaped what to both was the dullness of all professions, the practice of law. As it is he has great admiration for Lowell's rich and complex personality and for the work that he did, caring not so much for the American's poetry.

Certainly no two men of letters were ever less alike than Lowell and Galsworthy, except in their passionate sympathy with men. Lowell's sense of humor always came to the surface; Galsworthy's is latent. As Lowell hated lecturing, Galsworthy hates receptions and parties. At least he attends them as seldom as possible. But he would never speak of people as Lowell did, reckoning the committee that met him as "three cold fish tails laid in your hand shake."

But going back to the law; it did one important thing for him. He finally decided to practise at the admiralty bar, and as he had to learn about ships so that he could plead intelligently he took passage from Adelaide one March day on the Torrens, a sailing vessel, bound to the Cape.

This was a boat which took invalids on such a delightful trip that they were supposed to get well immediately. There was cargo too, of course, and a few young persons bent on pleasure and the acquisition of some sea knowledge.

The first officer of the boat was a certain man of the name of Conrad, Joseph Conrad, he told Barrister John Galsworthy.

Conrad had the night watch, when Galsworthy and another friend would join him, and he would instruct them in the fascinating business of sailing a ship. But even then they talked of literature, though it was of minor importance to a sailor and a barrister, except as a personal pleasure.

March and April of 1892 saw the Torrens sailing through the tails of hurricanes and other glorious weather. And in some way Conrad came to acknowledge that he had written a book. Indeed, he had a part of the manuscript on board, and it was read with delight by the friends. They urged Conrad to become an author, for they saw his genius in part of the manuscript of "Almayer's Folly."

How long afterward Conrad commenced to write professionally I do not know, but the friendship then established has lasted ever since. "I read in various chambers," Galsworthy has said, "but I prac-

tised almost not at all, and disliked the legal profession thoroughly."

Like many men of great talent he was not quick to get into his work, but was always trying to escape. He would go, away on journeys. He was in New York twenty-seven years ago, and he laughs at the contrast. He was then on his way home from Canada. And some time thereafter he visited Russia, New Zealand, South America and the Fiji Islands. Three years after his voyage with Conrad he commenced to write, as he was so fortunate as not to have to make a living. His first book, "Jocelyn," as everybody knows, appeared in 1899.

In the beginning, he said, he found that he could do creative writing twice a day; of morning, and from about 4 to 7 in the evening. But now he writes all he can in the morning. From caring for Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn he commenced to be interested in Mark Twain; that of course before he thought of writing himself. Of Huckleberry Finn he says: "The subject had so soaked into Mark Twain that he reproduced it with such intensity that I know of no more compelling piece of atmosphere in all literature."

Meeting Mark Twain, then, was one of the events of Galsworthy's life. The more so because, "he was quite as good as I had expected." The Clemens family was staying at Dollis Hill, near London, and Galsworthy's sister knew Mark Twain's daughter. And so one summer afterward they went to call and sat for a long time under a tree in the garden, talking of the things that interested them.

Mr. Galsworthy said that of American authors he liked Emerson, Hawthorne, the early work of Henry James, and Howells, "who is not contemporary but eternal."

He has a great affection for Turgenev and an admiration for every thing he wrote. "And I regret that I could not have known him."

Speaking of the Saturday Club, the meeting place of early New England authors, Mr. Galsworthy said that they had no clubs of the sort in England. Younger men and amateurs met so, but they had no well known names among them. Showing that even London has its Greenwich Village.

Now the Galsworthys are rarely in London. They prefer their Devonshire country to any city, and leave it only when some errand takes them away. Their town house is at Hampstead, very near where Du Maurier used to live.

Of the afternoons Galsworthy rides or walks over the moors. There are not many houses about, and only a few cultivated places at distances from one another. The sea is twelve miles away, and on a clear day one can see it from the hilltops. By way of contrast I asked him about Bolshevism.

"I hesitate to speak of Bolshevism, as of that and world politics generally one speaks at the mercy of report. But the Bolsheviki are definitely a Russian product; what they are doing or may do nobody knows. The reports from Russia are embarrassingly contradictory."

His attitude seemed to be that the nations of the world are all waiting at the bar of Fate; and that the result of the several trials is far in the future.

He had forgotten the hour; but persons waiting for him had not. He said he was ashamed to have so little memory for details. Yes, in some ways, one could work better without facts, but it was embarrassing. He would be more easy at his house on the moors, with a whole evening at his disposal, than in a New York hotel; for hurry is entirely foreign to him. And I can fancy him talking to a few choice spirits, or sitting in dreamy contemplation while Mrs. Galsworthy plays the piano for him.

He is impatient of detail. But he had time to notice the breeze which came in with a cheerful, springlike rustle which set eyelid butterflies on the hotel window curtains to doing a fine dance.

Now just a word to the people at Missouri and elsewhere in America: When a man named John Smith comes looking for a cave and a first sight of the Mississippi River pretend that you don't know him. Otherwise you'll spoil all the fun.

Topics In Brief

John Barleycorn's last order will be a beer.—*Newark News.*

So far it seems to be "victory without peace."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

The line that stood at Chateau-Thierry must not become a bread-line.—*Detroit News.*

When national prohibition goes into effect even Maine will be dry.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Now that women are no longer little sweethearts, we fear a return of the daily peril.—*Washington Post.*

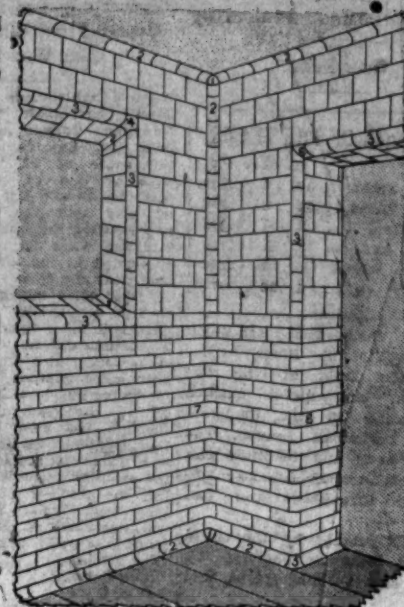
Berlin, once ambitious to run the governments of the world, is now unable to keep the street-cars running.—*Washington Star.*

Marshal Foch wants the watch on the Rhine permanently equipped with French works.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

A Post-War Incident

Paris During The Conference

(From a Correspondent of The Saturday Review)

People in Paris who read the London papers, especially people who live in large hotels near the Etoile where English is spoken all day long, and Scotland Yard stands sentinel beside the most indefatigably revolving door in Europe, are surprised to learn that Paris today is a city of pleasure; that festivities are continuous; and that all the nations of the world are picnicking in the Champs Elysees. So far as one can

gather from the English press the most noticeable feature of the Peace Conference is the presence in Paris of a large number of young English women, extravagantly attired (out of the proceeds of a £25 outfit allowance), who spend their time hunting about the City in couples, or in teaching members of the British Delegation the latest glides from Boston. Forty-eight hours' residence should be enough to satisfy even those who usually see only what they expect to see that London has been wrongly

informed. People coming to Paris for playful purposes will have the disappointment of their lives and will arrange as rapidly as possible for their return to a brighter place.

Picnicking there is, but it is a picnicking which involves work during meals, work before breakfast and work after dinner. Lunch is in the nature of a committee, and a dinner agenda are taken between the courses. Proceeding to the lounge for coffee, we are met with a misnomer. Nobody has ever been seen to lounge within half a mile of the Avenue Kléber.

These conditions are quite natural in the circumstances. A tremendous amount of work has to be done, involving continual discussion; and it all has to be done with the minimum of personnel, at the shortest notice, and through an organisation hastily got together and brought bodily over from London. Lord Northcliffe, we believe, rehearsed the Daily Mail, a comparatively simple organisation, for a month before he issued his first copy to the public. The British Delegation at Paris has had no opportunities of rehearsal.

You will be wondering what has become of the "dancing and delight" which have made all London envious of the happy lot of the Majesticals. Is it, then, not true that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George have smiled upon the pleasures of the junior staff, and that Mr. Lloyd George even clapped his hands? It is precisely here that the Draconian severity of the life of the British Delegation in Paris can be most signally illustrated. It happens that at the end of a long day's work, some of the younger members would like to forget their uncomfortable offices. The day's work, for them, is finished, and they do not want to spend their brief hours of leisure in remembering that the next day's work will soon begin. It happens that there is a room in our hotel where people may be merry without disturbing the grave deliberations of the lounge and its adjacent alcoves. Thither the ladies occasionally retire soon after dinner; but alas! the British Delegation is a stubborn generation. They pipe unto it, but it will not dance. There are too many notes to compare, too many useful people to be approached, too

many suggestions to ventilate, too much (or too little) progress to be reported. Some of the ladies do not altogether understand. Is not the day's work finished? They have come to suspect that most of the male members of the Delegation are concealing an inability to dance at all. There was recently an announcement to the effect that they were willing to teach any of the delegates who lacked the necessary accomplishment.

But Paris, it will be urged, is not the Champs Elysees, even though there be a Peace Conference. Has it not been credibly reported that Paris is thronged with distinguished people, that Paris glitters upon the moonlight, that the joy of victory has marked Paris for her own? Is it not a fact that at the opera the French critics especially commented on the fact that the gay venture of pre-war days sat heavily upon many of the wearers, most of whom had, in all probability, dined inadequately for months at thirty francs a head. The general idea of Paris as a city of unbridled gaiety can be dispelled in a sentence for those who know anything of Parisian customs. It only needs to be recorded that one is turned out of the cafes on the Boulevard "Mich" at 9:30, and that you may walk home in the dark without meeting a soul. Paris, it is true, is full; but it is not crowded. It is simply a question of finding "sleeping" and office accommodation for people with work to do. You may spend six days in Paris, go everywhere, and never be in a crowd.

London, after all, is a much better way of enjoying life than Paris. London is today a mere caravan of demobilising and home-coming folk—free, for a while, to enjoy themselves. All the burdens of the world have been removed to Paris, and every new visitor relishes the gravity of our days. The Parisian atmosphere is an atmosphere of problems and affairs—with Racine and the opera, very seldom, for a relaxation. As a background to the life of the Delegation, there is a much better way of enjoying life than Paris.

London is today a mere caravan of demobilising and home-coming folk—free, for a while, to enjoy themselves. All the burdens of the world have been removed to Paris, and every new visitor relishes the gravity of our days. The Parisian atmosphere is an atmosphere of problems and affairs—with Racine and the opera, very seldom, for a relaxation. As a background to the life of the Delegation, there is a much better way of enjoying life than Paris. One's total impression is that some day it may be quite pleasant to look back upon these months in Paris. For the moment, we are conscious of all the disadvantages attending a sedentary life unaccompanied by any of the comfort and serenity usually associated with such a mode of existence. The chairs of the Delegation are not easy chairs. We also suffer all the disadvantages of hotel accommodation without any of the pleasures of travelling. But there are compensations. Chief among them is the aspect of the most extraordinary gathering in the history of civilisation, a gathering presenting little all the features of the new diplomacy. What more eloquent testimony to the advance of democratic principles could be offered than the spectacle of our British Delegation dining without distinction of class, taste, merit, or opulence, according to the official coupon which makes the whole world kin? We are, when time allows, devoted with curiosity to know what exactly occurs in the heart of the young stenographer, beating surely a little faster than usual beneath her outfit allowance, when she becomes suddenly aware that a distinguished personage is her near neighbor, that he is drinking the same soup as she, and is nourished by the same sardine. One must leave these things to the young novellists of the Delegation. They are doubtless recording their impressions.

Household Hints

To remove typewriting, inkstains, soak the inked place in turpentine for twenty-four hours, then pour boiling soda water on it and rinse. When dry the stains will have disappeared.

In making buttonholes rub soap on the material before cutting buttonholes in serge or tweed. The soap holds the threads together and prevents them from fraying during the making.

To prevent copper utensils from tarnishing, clean them with equal quantities of sand, flour and salt mixed with vinegar. Rinse in hot water and polish with dry whiten- ing.

Before frying cold potatoes, slice them and well dredge with flour. This not only causes the potatoes to brown more quickly, but also improves their flavor.

Egg stains on linen or any other cloth should be soaked in cold water—never in hot, which would make them almost impossible to remove.

To renovate a black straw hat, rub some olive oil into the straw with a brush, then dry, and the straw will look like new.

Vaseline stains may be removed by washing the stained article in warm water and soap; rinse and apply chlorinated soda to the stain.

Putting Iowa Politics On A Higher Plane

(From the Ottumwa Courier.)
If any personal attack is made upon me during this campaign I want it distinctly understood that I expect to defend myself even if it comes to a personal encounter. I will not stand for vilification and personal abuse. Rumors of this have already come to my ears and the man responsible for the same may expect to answer to me personally. I will gladly stand for criticism and anything that is based upon the truth. I don't expect to be lied upon and let the man get away with it.
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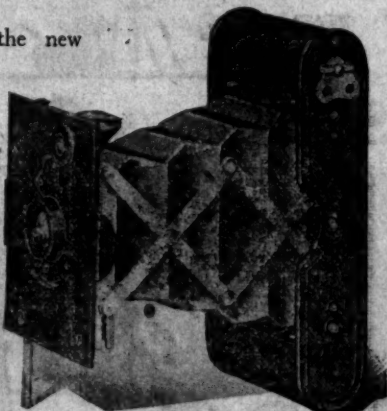
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Official American Report Made On Tientsin Fracas

Blame Is Put On Japanese By U.S. Army Officers

First Stories Of Brutal Attacks On Soldiers And Deception Of American Authorities Confirmed

Headquarters, China Expedition,
Tientsin, China, March 19, 1919.

The American Consul-General,
Tientsin,
China.

I am inclosing herewith report of the Provost Marshal, Colonel Charles T. Smart, 15th Infantry, also of Captain Landreth, 15th Infantry, concerning the recent clash between American and Japanese soldiers. These reports are approved.

W. T. Wilder,
Colonel, 15th Infantry,
Commanding.

2-Inclosures,
(in duplicate).

Headquarters of the China Expedition, Office of the Provost Marshal, Tientsin, China, March 18, 1919.

Report of the recent clash between American soldiers and the Japanese. On the morning of March 17, the North China Star published an article headed "Better Manners Wanted," about the Japanese. This was an article copied from the Japan Advertiser, but for some reason the Japanese seemed to take offense and to blame the Americans. The article follows:

Better Manners Wanted
Nichi Nichi:

"The Japanese people should preserve their dignity as one of the five great Powers of the world, but they still lack training as a civilized nation. Patriotism and loyalty are two virtues of the Japanese people handed down from olden times, but they are not monopolies of the Japanese. Other nations have them also. Western civilization has brought about changes in the ideas of the people as to patriotism and loyalty. The Japanese are not truly working to advance the welfare of the nation as a whole, some of them are insincere. Compared with the true patriotism of the Western nations, as exhibited during the recent world war, Japanese patriotism sinks into insignificance. The Japanese are selfish to the extreme, even in their daily conduct.

"For instance, for an immediate convenience they would tell all sorts of lies, and even if these lies are discovered afterwards they would not mind at all. In the trains or street cars they cheat the conductors by presenting antedated transfers or tickets or not giving the tickets at all. Such deceptions are practiced even by gentlemen persons. In the trains or cars one person carries luggage beyond the stipulated limit or occupies seats for three when others want one, and if a corner is asked for he pretends not to hear. Annoyances of others are not heeded at all. Lack of public morality is shown more among gentlemen-looking persons than among the lower classes.

"The Japanese people aspire to be a great civilized nation. They should learn the ways of gentlemen a little more. Otherwise their claims to a higher position in the world will be regarded as boorish. There should be established a social restraint and any person lacking in the qualities of a gentleman should be excluded from the society of gentlemen. The Japanese people should learn manners, otherwise they cannot expect other civilized nations to respect them."

How Trouble Started

Shortly after eight o'clock Tuesday evening, March 11, three drunken Japanese, who were later found to be Japanese police dressed in civilian clothes, started a quarrel with some American soldiers in a house of prostitution at No. 19 Korean Alley (Fuki Hutung), Japanese Concession. Seeing that trouble was imminent, one of the United States military police on provost guard there, went to the Japanese police station and requested that they send some of their police there to stop the trouble. The only satisfaction that he could get was to "Wait until they finished their dinner." A crowd collected at No. 19, and the soldiers, seeing that they were outnumbered,

A patrol sent into the Japanese concession at 7:00 p.m. Wednesday evening, reports that they did not see a single American soldier in the Japanese concession.

About nine o'clock that evening a crowd of forty or fifty Japanese armed with clubs, sticks, pistols, and bricks gathered on Asahi Road just inside of the Japanese concession. About 9:30 this crowd made a rush up the street and came into Hogan's Alley looking for American soldiers. At almost the same time another crowd of Japanese came into the French concession by the road west of Asahi Road. These two crowds apparently met in Hogan's Alley. There they drove out the members of the provost guard and then searched each house for any other American soldiers. One man was found in house No. 31 (Corporal Rohner) and he was dragged out of bed with no clothes on and was almost beaten to death. He was then dragged to the Japanese police station where he was found, later by the American Consul-General and several officers. This man is now lying in our hospital with his left leg completely paralyzed as a result of a bayonet stab at the base of the spine, severing the nerves controlling that limb.

Trouble At Theater

Corporal De Cordova, of the provost guard was on duty at the Empire Cinema. About 11:15 p.m., considerable excitement was outside the theater. The manager of the Cinema came to De Cordova and requested that he prevent any trouble with a few Japanese who were coming out of the theater. Corporal De Cordova cautioned the American soldiers in the vicinity to keep away from the theater and not start any argument with the Japanese. He had just returned to the theater when some one struck him on the head with a club, almost immediately after that four Japanese soldiers armed with rifles with bayonets fixed came up, arrested him and took him to the Japanese Police station. While taking him from the Empire Cinema in the French Concession to the Japanese Police station, the soldiers who were guarding De Cordova separated and permitted the crowd to hit him with clubs and sticks. He was struck with a club on the face and several times on the body. On arrival at the Police Station he was locked in a cell until about 1:30 a.m. when Mr. Heintzman, the American Consul General, accompanied by Captain Landreth, 15th Infantry, arrived and demanded his release. The Japanese refused to release him except on authority of the Japanese Consul General. Mr. Heintzman then removed the lock from the cell door and released the man.

The Japanese soldiers armed with rifles and bayonets fixed (100 to 150 in number) followed by the crowd of Japanese civilians armed with clubs and sticks then moved up to Empire Theater. There squads of six or eight soldiers each patrolled the entire vicinity of the Theater at least a block distant. In every direction searching for American soldiers. Three Japanese, two carrying pistols, searched the Empire Cafe looking for American soldiers but found none.

Captain Roy R. Higgins, 15th Infantry, came out of the Empire Theater at about 11:30 p.m., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, British subjects. They started home and had reached the point near St. Joseph's School, a block south of the

Theater, when they were stopped by Japanese soldiers. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were allowed to proceed, but Captain Higgins was forced, at the point of the bayonet, to return to the Empire Theater, where he finally succeeded in convincing them that he was an American Officer, then they released him. While forcing him back, the Japanese soldiers repeatedly threatened him with the bayonet by drawing back and going through the motion of jabbing him in his abdomen. One soldier also put a clip of cartridges in his rifle and loaded it, keeping the muzzle pointing all the time at Captain Higgins' stomach, all of which was an extremely trying experience, for Captain Higgins. Information has been received that Mr. Thomas has already reported his experiences to the British authorities.

The object of the Japanese seemed to be to clear the place of Americans. While they were searching the houses in the "District" called Mucklu, in the French Concession, one American soldier was found, and in running away was fired upon twice by a Japanese soldier.

In response to the request of the Provost Sergeant, Lieutenant Beck with ten American soldiers, carrying police clubs, arrived at the Empire Theater about 11:40 p.m. One soldier, a member of the Provost Guard, was on the steps of the Empire Theater surrounded by Japanese with clubs, sticks, etc. He was trying to get into the Theater for protection but the door was locked. He was rescued by the Provost Guard under Lieutenant Beck. During the excitement a Frenchman, M. Dard de Gannes, was mistaken for a Japanese and struck on the head with a club by a member of our Provost Guard. Suitable apology was made to him as soon as it was seen that he was not one of the crowd attacking this soldier.

The North China Star of March 14 gives a very carefully prepared account of the happenings on Wednesday night, and, as far as can be determined, it is correct in every detail. This report was prepared with the assistance of Major Russell, formerly Judge Advocate of the China Expedition, Mr. Heintzman, the American Consul-General, Mr. McGowan, the President of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Luckner and Captain Landreth of the 15th Infantry, who were all eye witnesses of the affair. It is desired to embody that article as part of this report.

Paper's Report Of Clash

(This article was sent to and published in THE CHINA PRESS.) On Thursday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, one American soldier entered the compound of the residence of the Japanese Consul-General located opposite the Tientsin Club in the British Concession. In the course of an argument with some Japanese the soldier slapped him in the face. This regrettable incident was an individual matter and other soldiers were not

involved. As yet the man who did this has not been found.

On hearing of this incident all soldiers were called back to the compound and none were allowed to leave except those who are married or have authority to live outside of the compound. The men of the command were also prohibited from entering the French Concession West of Rue de France from that date to the present time. Two members of the Provost Guard were placed at the Empire Theater to prevent any soldiers from entering the Japanese Concession and later to caution all men seen to return to Barracks. About nine o'clock that evening, a crowd of about fifty Japanese civilians, armed with sticks and clubs, came running up Rue de Chaylard from the Japanese Concession to the Empire Theater in the French Concession. The Provost Guard saw that they were considerably outnumbered and that there was no chance for escape so they went in to the Theater. Mr. Bari, the manager of the Theater, locked the entrance door and although the Japanese insisted on entering and searching the place, they were not permitted to do so. The Japanese gathered in front of the Theater in large numbers all carrying sticks or clubs of some sort, some were noticed to have spikes protruding from the end. All members of the American Provost Guard were sent back to Barracks as soon as they could be gotten through the crowd and were not allowed to engage in any controversy with the Japanese. About half an hour later, the Japanese Police arrived armed with pistols and sabers and by 10 o'clock the French Concession had been practically cleared of Japanese and there was no further trouble.

From then until Monday the 17th American soldiers were not permitted to leave the compound after five p.m. Now other restrictions have been removed except that American soldiers are not allowed to enter the Japanese Concession.

Charles T. Smart,
Lieutenant Colonel, 15th Infantry,
Provost Marshal.

CAPTAIN LANDRETH'S REPORT

Tientsin, China,
March 16, 1919.
From: Captain Earl Landreth,
15th Infantry.
To: The Commanding Officer,
China Expedition.
Subject: Report of incidents occurring on March 14.
(Continued on Page 14)

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CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. FAY, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.
"During my medical practice I have used several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORROW, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.
"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." R. B. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.
"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DONALD, M. D., Chicago, Ill.
"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWITLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.
"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the case of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BROWN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.



Appetizing
Advertising

No matter how appetizing some of the things about which we tell you in our ads may seem to be, a personal inspection at our store will convince you that they are even more appetizing than their names imply.

Make it a point to drop in and see for yourself!

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 Szechuen Road, Corner Jinkee Road.



BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Crookes, Torics,
AND
Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

P. 252 Nanking Road



OLIVER
Typewriter

ALWAYS "AT THE FRONT"
IN PEACE AND IN WAR

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1 Foochow Road.

During the War
10,000
Oliver
Typewriters

were bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

同公鏡眼全精國中
Refracting and Manufacturing



Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

A WORD FROM OUR GUILD

或由綠價增難船

The public is hereby notified that owing to the increase in prices of all things, we find it difficult to make any profit in the business of transportation of coal, sand and stones by our tug. We therefore beg respectfully to inform our patrons that we shall increase our rates of freight from the 1st April, 1919, as follows:-

1. For places in Local Districts, 5 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.
2. For the cities of Soochow, Hangchow, Changhai, Wushu, Huchow and any other ports on inland waterways, 10 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.
3. For sand and stones transported from Soochow to Shanghai, an additional charge of 10 cents per ton will be added to original freight rates.

Transportation Guild of Ningpo Tugs in Shanghai.

啟公人全業船甯浙

21766

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

50th MEETING

5th April, 1919.

(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. Sharp ENTRIES close on Saturday, 29th March, 1919, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road. ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

21777

Important Notice
to
Enemy Subjects

Notice is hereby given that those sick enemy subjects who have been certified by the Medical Board of the Repatriation Office to remain at their homes until Embarkation takes place need not go to the Embarkation Depot with their families. March 24, 1919.

General LU YUNG HSIANG,
Director of the Repatriation Office.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN,
Co-Director of the Repatriation Office.

21780

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations,
Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 12 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from Monday, 31st March, to Monday, 7th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Shanghai, 25th March, 1919.

NOTICE

Shanghai Sanitary and Electric
Company,

45A KIANGSE ROAD

HAVING acquired The Light and Sanitary Co. by purchase, which has been recognized and legalised by the proper authorities, we have changed the name of the concern to the Shanghai Sanitary and Electric Co. We keep in stock only English and American goods from the best English and American firms, we solicit a visit to our establishment where prices compare favourably with other concerns.

C. P. WOO CO.,
Proprietors.

CROMWELL'S REPUGNANCE

As exemplifying Cromwell's repugnance to alcoholic prohibition, it is recorded that he penned the following stinging reproach to an intemperate Governor of Edinburgh:-"Your pretence to fear error stepping in like the man who would keep all wine out of consumption lest men should get drunk. It would be an unjust and unwise jealousy to deprive a man of his natural liberty upon a supposition that he might abuse it."

ELEPHANT HEAD VERMOUTHS
(French and Italian)

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Sole Agents

Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Supreme Court on Monday, the 31st March at 4.30 p.m.

C. C. STEVENSON,
Hon. Secretary.

21784

IMPORTANT NOTICE
to
ENEMY SUBJECTS

In addition to those holding total Exemption Certificate the following will be exempted from this transport:-

1. Wives of Prisoners of War and their children with the exception of male children of over 20 years of age, whose case will be specially considered.
2. Widows and their children, with the exception of male children of over 20 years of age, whose case will be specially considered.

Those who are now certified by the Repatriation Office doctors as unfit to travel at the time of the vessel's departure and their families need not go to the Embarkation Depot for the present; an endorsement to that effect will be made on their Exemption Certificate if they call at the Repatriation Office, 121 Bubbling Well Road without delay.

All others even if holding Temporary Exemption Certificate or certified by the Repatriation office doctors as sick but fit to travel must proceed on the days notified to the Embarkation Depot where they will be attended to by the doctors of the Repatriation office pending embarkation.

March 22, 1919.

General LU YUNG HSIANG,
Director of the Repatriation Office.

Admiral TSAI TING KAN,
Co-Director of the Repatriation Office.

21784

BEDSTEADS

Applications are invited for the Sole Agency in Shanghai for the largest manufacturers of Metallic Bedsteads in England. A thorough knowledge of this trade and influence with native dealers is essential. Present connection will be handed over. A representative of the Firm will be in Shanghai in June. For appointments, address Box No. 336 Office of "THE CHINA PRESS."

21670

SOAP WORKS

Tientsin only, imported soap to the value of over \$300,000 U.S. currency in 1917. Any one interested in establishing a modern soap works with glycerine recovery. Should write the undersigned, Principals only.

SOAP EXPERT,
Box 1443, P.O.
Manila, P.I.

21469

From Cottage to Palace is far - - - but we have managed to arrange from one extreme to the other in a fashion that meets the capacities of practically any pocket.

V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers &
Interior Decorators.

9 BUBBLING WELL RD., SHANGHAI

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12, 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Business Men

can get a dandy little lunch at Sullivan's Candy store on Nanking Road, every day (excepting Sundays) from 11.30 till 2 p.m.

The price is only 60 cts, and it is served in an appetizing manner. The best the market affords is placed on the table; you don't get a whole lot, but what you get is good, and you can eat it all. No booze, but you can get good coffee and tea. To the man who lives far out, or to the busy man who can't spare much time for lunch on a mail day, this place is just "The" thing.

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES

No. 11 Nanking Road

THE SHANGHAI MUTUAL
TELEPHONE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE

New Lists corrected up to the 1st January, 1919, are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, March 20th, 1919.

21781

BANK NOTES

ISSUED BY THE

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, all bank notes issued in Dollars or Taels issued by the SHANGHAI BRANCH of the above Bank must be presented for payment to the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1919. After this date they will be considered null and void. Notes issued by other branches must be presented for payment direct to the respective branch.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.

By his Attorney,
A. D. BRENT.

21653

THE SHANGHAI-SUMATRA
TOBACCO CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1, The Bund) on Monday, the 31st March, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents

Shanghai, 14th March, 1919.

21654

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2651.

Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest; our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS

Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY

127 Peking Road

FOR
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

THE
"NATIONAL"

(MODEL No. 3)



is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction with rigid durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters, yet stands only 6 1/2 inches high and weighs a little over 3 lbs. complete. Two colour ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.

Complete with Leatherette Carrying Case
ONLY MEX. \$75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add:
Central 477

NEW ARRIVALS

Latest Fiction, Commercial Books,
General Literature, and Magazines.

CHOW TZU KONG
BOOK STORE,

111 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

21712

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, April 2, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1918, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 19, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States of America.

J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
In charge of Cuban Consulate.

H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

21696

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP
Maatschappij Tot Mij, Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21655

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from May 15th, in Jessfield Road, well-furnished house, including linen and plate. Six large rooms and four attics. Tennis court, garage and stable. Rent Tls. 140. Apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

21740 M.25.

TO LET, 170C Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 90 per month. 34 Seymour Road, Tls. 125 per month. 21 North Honan Road, Tls. 50 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

21704

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, six-roomed residence, all modern improvements. Rent Tls. 60. Apply on premises.

21614

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT wanted for hire during Easter Holidays. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS, stating terms.

21721

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with verandah and private bathroom attached. All modern comforts, telephone, tennis, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, on Range Road, two furnished rooms. Apply to 41 Range Road.

21786 M. 27.

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen Road, large and small furnished front rooms with bathroom and verandah, hot and cold water and all conveniences. Apply Phone North 2554.

21785 M. 30.

TO LET, nice furnished room, Western district with board, terms moderate. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

21783 M. 26.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let, with board, one large double room, bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two friends. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, Phone, Central 2321.

21646

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, with housekeeping arrangements, for bachelors or couple. Very high-class. Also one office. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.

21418.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ADVERTISER knows of a capable young Chinese who desires to secure a position as general office assistant or Customs clerk. Has had 8 years' commercial experience. At references. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

21773 M. 27.

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN language taught by quick and easy method. Apply to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

21768 M. 28.

WANTED, experienced teacher of physical culture, for girl of 14. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

21749 M.26.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14 Canton Road, on ground, first and second floors, from April 1st; divided to suit tenants. Apply premises.

21507

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

21439

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN (American) desires room, or room and board. Please state terms and nationality. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

21715 M. 26

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

21782

TO LET, 111 Avenue Road; six-roomed, detached corner residence, tennis lawn, garage, stabling, immediate occupation. Apply premises.

21694

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, Phone, Central 3234.

21508

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21416

TO LET, new six-roomed house, Western district, Tls. 65. Apply Telephone West 1474.

21762 M.25.

MOKANSHAN house to let, or for sale. Rental for season, \$160. Discount to missionaries. J. W. Crofoot, Pont Ste. Catherine, Shanghai.

21756

HOUSES TO LET, No. 45 Bubbling Well Road, large seven-roomed detached house, Tls. 100 per month. 46 Bubbling Well Road, six-roomed house with attics, Tls. 115. 113 Avenue Road, six-roomed house with closed verandahs, garden and stabling, Tls. 90. 123 Avenue Road, eight-roomed, attics, closed verandahs, garage, etc., Tls. 135. Apply to 10 Yangtsepo Road, Telephone East 24.

21742 M.28.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE as a running concern, an excellently furnished boarding house, with all conveniences, in Bubbling Well district, vicinity Race Course. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

21775 M. 30.

FOR SALE, a periodical published in Shanghai, and circulating widely throughout China. Excellent bargain for a person or syndicate able to secure advertising patronage. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

21767 M. 26.

WANTED, a pure-bred pointer dog or bitch, from 5-6 months old. Apply, stating price, to Box No. 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

21781 M. 27.

FOR SALE, new Webley and Scott, .32 cal. automatic pistol, with 50 rounds of ammunition, \$45. Reply with names and address, please. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

21776 M. 30.

FOR SALE, a thoroughbred shepherd bitch, five months old, \$40, including kennel. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

21772 M. 26.

MOTOR-CYCLE and side-car for sale. Indian, big-twin, three speed; second-hand, but in good condition. Ask to see Junkin's Indian, at Star Garage, 123 Bubbling Well Road.

21771 M. 28.

FOR SALE. Two motor-cycle side-cars, both new. Call at 351A East Yalu Road, Hoasun Iron Works.

21761 M.26.

FOR SALE, a trained police dog, bitch, two years old. Apply Room 108, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

21748 M.29.

FOR SALE, Brazier landaulette, in good running order. Price Tls. 1,600. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

21740 M.25.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 24, 1919.
Money And Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/7 1/2 = Tls. 4.32
 @ exch. 72.7 = Mex. \$5.95
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 110 = Tls. 90.91
 @ 72.7 = Mex. \$125.05
 Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.4
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 283
 Copper Cash: per tael 1365
 Native Interest: Tls. .07
 Bar Silver: 471d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 26.45
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.70

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 4/7 1/2
 Demand: 4/7 1/2
 India: T.T. 307 1/2
 Paris: T.T. 68 1/2
 Demand: 69
 New York: T.T. 110
 Demand: 110 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 68 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 462
 Batavia: T.T. 209 1/2
 Singapore: T.T. 50 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London: Demand 4/8 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 4/9 1/2
 4 m/s. Doey. 4/9 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 4/10
 4 m/s. Doey. 4/10 1/2
 Paris: 4 m/s. 637
 New York: o/d. Doey. 111 1/2
 New York: 4 m/s. Doey. 115 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules
 Roules 175 = Tls. 100
 Roules 160 = Mex. \$8.00

Customs House Exchange Rates

For March
 1 @ 609 1/2 France 6.78
 0.31 @ 111 1/2 Gold \$1
 1 @ 46 1/2 Yen 2.42
 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.92
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 1 @ — Roules
 HK. Tls. 3.83 @ 4/8 1/2

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, March 24, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Hall and Holts \$12.75
 Lane, Crawford 6% Debs. @
 Tls. 80.00
 Langkats Tls. 25.00 June C. N. I.
 New Engineering Tls. 22.00 S. G.
 Shanghai Dock Tls. 128.90
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 10.25 cash
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.)
 Tls. 10.65 June
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 176.00
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.20
Unofficial
 Anglo-Java Tls. 8.75
 Anglo-Indoch Tls. 3.75
 Taipeing Tls. 1.50
 Samagaga Tls. 0.75
 Zhangben Tls. 4.75
 Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 227.50
 Kungyk Cotton Tls. 21.75 June
 Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf
 Tls. 85.00

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold
 Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS
 COMPANY

No. 8 Kinkiang Road



Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, March 24, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
 Kungyk Cotton Tls. 21.50 June
 Langkats Tls. 25.00 cash
 Yangtzepoo Cotton Tls. 10.65 June

MONEY MARKET

London, March 11.—Today's rates
 were:
 Consols, 2 1/4% for account: 158 1/2
 French Rentes 3% for
 account: 158 1/2
 Cheques on London at
 Paris: Fr. 26.40
 Telegraphic Transfers on Lon-
 don at New York: G. \$4.70 1/2
 Japanese 4% Bonds: Y. 85 1/2
 Rupee Paper, 3 1/2% Loan
 1894-95: R. 63 1/2
 Bar Silver: 471d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Market Rate of Discount (3
 month's Bank Bills): 3 1/2%
 Exchange Hongkong (Docu-
 ment Bills at 60 days): 3/11
 Exchange on Shanghai (Docu-
 ment Bills at 60 days): 4/7
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
 Shares: £101
 Shells (Ord.): £17 1/2
 Indos (Pref.): £14 1/2
 Indos (Def.): £13 1/2

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

London, March 11.—Today's Rub-
 ber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot, 2 1/4 d. paid.
 July to December, 2s. 1d. paid.
 Tendency of market, flat.
 Previous quotations, London, March
 10:
 Spot, 2s. 0d. paid.
 July to December, 2s. 0 1/2 d. paid.
 Tendency of market, easier.
 London, March 8:
 Spot, 2s. 1 1/4 d. paid.
 July to December, 2s. 1 1/4 d. buyers.
 Tendency of market, quiet.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

London, March 10.—Today's Cot-
 ton prices were:
 Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch
 staple spot: 15.68d.
 April: 15.68d.
 May: 13.61d.

U.K. METAL MARKET

London, March 11.—Today's Metal
 prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B.
 f.o.b. 77 5/8
 American Electrolytic 99
 99% Copper f.o.b. 80 0/0
 Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton: Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 28 0/0
 Quicksilver, second-hand
 ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s.
 extra in flask): 20 10/0
 Antimony "Regular" (Sel-
 lers): 45 0/0
 Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London
 Liverpool (less 1%) 12 1/2
 Standard Tin (cash): 238 15/0
 Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. 28 0/0
 Galvanised Sheets: 24
 gauge f.o.b. 31 0/0
 Standard Tin (3 months): 232 0/0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, March 12.—Today's Silver
 prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot, 47 1/2 d. steady.
 Previous quotations, London, March
 11:
 Bar Silver Spot, 47 1/2 d. steady.
 London, March 10:
 Bar Silver Spot, 47 1/2 d. steady.
 London, March 8:
 Bar Silver Spot, 47 1/2 d. quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Parents should take advan-
 tage of the present high rate of
 exchange to provide for
 the future education of their
 children.
 Write to us for particulars
 of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road,
 Shanghai.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
 69 Nanking Road
 (Near Hunan Road)
 REFRACTING
 &
 MANUFACTURING
 OPTICIANS

Large & Small
Large Light-Small
bills with-
"Brilliant" wire
lamp
 Obtainable from the principal electrical
 dealers and contractors or from
Tokyo Electric Co.,
Show Room
 2564, Nanking Road. Phone: Central 4907

COMMERCIAL CABLES

London, March 11.—Today's prices
 and deliveries were:

Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good
 Fair Sakelhardies: 27.09d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Sclnde and
 Bengal: 12.07d.
 Cotton: Good Middling Texas
 1 1/2 inch staple: 15.86d.
 Plantation Rubber, April to
 June: 28 0/0
 Deliveries, China Silk: 35 bales
 Deliveries, Canton Silk: 54 bales
 Deliveries, Japan Silk: 95 bales

LONDON COTTON MARKET

London, March 10.—Today's Cot-
 ton prices were:
 Good Middling Texas 1 1/2 inch
 staple spot: 15.68d.
 April: 15.68d.
 May: 13.61d.

SPRING TIME

WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS

LUX TIME

DON'T FORGET
That Electric Radiators
 are the very thing for keeping clothes, etc. in
 good condition during the damp weather of
 Spring and Summer.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
 SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU "DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH "UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast	Slow	Coastal & Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coastal & Goods	Ex-press	Local				
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00			14.50	15.50		Zahkou	dep.			6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10	15.30				
Jiaofield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23			15.06	15.06		Hangchow	dep.			7.00	8.30		10.00	14.35	16.05				
Socawa	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.28			15.13	16.13		Changsha	dep.			8.04	9.48		11.40	15.20	17.36				
Langhua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.58			15.30	16.29		Yehshui	dep.			8.41	10.31		12.39	16.51	18.40				
										Kashih	dep.			7.16	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	19.30				
Shanghai South	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55		Samshing	dep.			9.08	10.47	12.59		16.08	17.40				
Langhua Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12															
										Langhua Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.39	17.23	18.23					
Samshing	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.02			16.07	17.42		Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40					
Kashih	dep.	9.51	11.52	13.28			16.50	18.49															
Kashih	arr.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35		17.22	19.20															
Yehshui	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50		17.52			Langhua Junction	dep.	10.20	11.35	14.06			17.18	18.20					
Changsha	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50		18.24			Socawa	dep.	10.39	11.44	14.14			17.28	18.29					
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30		19.19			Jiaofield	dep.	10.46	11.51	14.21			17.37	18.38					
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00		19.35			Shanghai North	arr.	11.00	12.06	14.36			17.56	18.50					

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU						KIANGCHOW BRANCH LINE.						ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO					
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	—	17.20			
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	—	16.55	—	Konzenchiaio	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R. Restaurant Only.

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao: dep. 6.50 8.25 11.25 14.00 15.55 18.35 Zahkou: dep. 10.10 12.25 17.20
 Kengshangmun: dep. 7.10 8.50 11.40 14.15 16.15 18.50 Hangchow: dep. 7.30 10.40 12.45 14.55 17.50 19.15
 Hangchow: dep. 7.20 9.15 11.52 14.24 16.30 19.00 Kengshangmun: dep. 7.42 10.57 12.57 15.12 18.07 19.27
 Zahkou: arr. — 9.40 12.10 16.55 — — — Konzenchiao: arr. 7.55 11.10 13.10 15.25 18.20 19.40

R. Rotenstein, Chm.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers
 and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s.
 Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs
 Jetty at 3 p.m.

Thursday, March 27, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers
 and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s.
 Kobe Maru will leave the Customs
 Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, March 28, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers
 and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s.

Penza will leave the Customs Jetty
 at 3 p.m.

Sunday, April 6, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying
 passengers and mails on board the
 M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the
 M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

\$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of
 China on the 7th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the
 public in Shanghai, China, on the 6th April, 1919.
 One tenth of each ticket will be sold at \$0.50, the proceeds of which
 after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the
 Chinese Benevolent Association and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association
 reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects.
 If any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduc-
 tion in the allocation will be made.

PRICE FOR WHOLE TICKETS: \$5.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1 First Prize	\$50,000
1 Second "	10,000
1 Third "	5,000
2 Fourth "	2,000 each
2 Fifth "	1,000 "
2 Sixth "	500 "
10 Seventh "	100 "
20 Eighth "	50 "
20 Ninth "	40 "
20 Tenth "	30 "
50 Eleventh "	20 "
700 Twelfth "	15 "
2 Each approximate to the First Prize	300 "
2 Each approximate to the Second Prize	100 "
2 Each approximate to the Third Prize	50 "
4 Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	30 "
4 Each approximate to the Fifth Prize	20 "
4 Each approximate to the Sixth Prize	10 "
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the First Prize	10 "
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10 "
399 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10 "
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10 "
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10 "
798 For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	10 "
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the First Prize	10 "
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Second Prize	10 "
99 Each with the first three figures similar to those of the Third Prize	10 "
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fourth Prize	10 "
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Fifth Prize	10 "
18 Each with the first four figures similar to those of the Sixth Prize	10 "

4,780 drawn tickets Total \$127,460

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.
 All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association
 (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will
 be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

"Kavkas Mercury & Vostochnoe" Ltd.

WAREHOUSING, INSURANCE AND TRANSPORT OF
 GOODS WITH ADVANCES.

Established 1840.

HEAD OFFICE IN PETROGRAD

FOREMOST Russian Steamship Company. Owners of over 300
 Cargo and Passenger steamers, plying on the Vola, Kama, Oka,
 Kura and Caspian Sea.

Inclusive through transport rates quoted and through Bills of
 Lading issued to all parts of the world.

SPECIAL FACILITIES GRANTED FOR SHIPMENTS
 TO AND FROM RUSSIA. Marine and War Insurance risk
 covered on first class policies at lowest current rates.

Charges and Invoices collected through our Branches and Agenc-
 ies. BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN ALL RUSS-
 IAN TOWNS OF IMPORTANCE. Also in Great Britain,
 France, Italy and United States of America.

M. A. MORDUCOVITCH, Manager.

Telephone No. 1478. The Bund.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
 Capital £2,000,000
 Reserve Fund £2,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
 33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
 Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Duncan Carmichael.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
 The Bank of England.
 The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Hongkong, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.
 Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital (fully paid) Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund Frs. 50,000,000.00

Head Office: Paris.
 Branches: Bangkok, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches:
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 L. ARDAIN, Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 41 Kiangsoo Road.
 Telephone C. 1941.
 Telegraphic Address "Knahez."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
 Head Office Peking.
 Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
 Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
 Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
 Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
 Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Taichang, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000
 Silver 21,000,000
 \$36,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
 Court of Directors:
 J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman.
 E. V. D. Farr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 A. H. Compton Esq.
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
 G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Branches:
 London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
 Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
 Reserve Fund 26,960,000
 Kug. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PARMOUR.
 Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
 London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
 Branches:
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
 Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 Milan: Credito Italiano.

PAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
 Bombay, Hankow, Harbin, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.
 55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Cheong Cheong Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
 Established 1907.
 Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
 14, Peking Road.
 Managers: General Central 2613 & 2614
 Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614
 Branches:
 Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, and Harbin.
 Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and dollars according to arrangement.
 Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
 Credits granted on approved Securities.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
 SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.
 SHEN CHU HUI, Manager.
 D. C. YAM, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000.00
 Paid-Up Capital \$12,379,800.00
 Reserve Fund \$1,598,532.60
 Special Reserve Fund \$1,598,532.60

Head Office: PEKING
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Kanton, Kowloon, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.
 Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
 Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.
 Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.
 Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
 Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI
 Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
 Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
 For 3 months at 3% per annum.
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.
 On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.
 SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
 Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
 Head Office: Tientsin
 Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
 Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.
 Deputy Managing Director: NIEH CHI-WEI.
 Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:
 Tientsin, Chinkiang, Soochow, Peking, Wusheng, Hankow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Hsuehchow, Canton, Penang, Hongkong, Changchun, Antung, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Taichang, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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 L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Cheong Cheong Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
 Established 1907.
 Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
 14, Peking Road.
 Managers: General Central 2613 & 2614
 Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614
 Branches:
 Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, and Harbin.
 Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and dollars according to arrangement.
 Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.
 Credits granted on approved Securities.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
 SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.
 SHEN CHU HUI, Manager.
 D. C. YAM, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 55 Wall Street, New York.
 Capital and Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000
 Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,118,579.84

H. T. R. Green, President & General Manager.
 London Office:
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
 San Francisco Office:
 333 Montgomery Street.
 Far Eastern Branches:
 China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Tientsin: Tientsin, Swatow, Chongking, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
 Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.
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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI
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 Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

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 For 3 months at 3% per annum.
 For 6 months at 4% per annum.
 For 12 months at 5% per annum.
 On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.
 SHANGHAI BRANCH
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 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
 Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
 Head Office: Tientsin
 Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
 Paid-Up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN.
 Deputy Managing Director: NIEH CHI-WEI.
 Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:
 Tientsin, Chinkiang, Soochow, Peking, Wusheng, Hankow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaoching, Hsuehchow, Canton, Penang, Hongkong, Changchun, Antung, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Taichang, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Fochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

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 L. JEZLERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for Asia.

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Head Office: Shanghai
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 Credits granted on approved Securities.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
 SHU CHIN MUI, Sub-Manager.
 SHEN CHU HUI, Manager.
 D. C. YAM, Sub-Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
 one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Fernetti.
 Head Office:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
 Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnan.

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
 In New York: Midland Bank Ltd.
 In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano.
 Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.
 G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital £62,500
 Reserve Fund £50,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
 London Branches:
 London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Ceylon, Rangoon, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Ceylon), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3% per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
 C. T. BEATH, Manager.
 26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD
 Capital (Paid-up) \$600,000.00
 Reserve Fund \$15,000.00
 Deposits (Dec. 1918) \$3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
 Banking by Mail.
 Credit granted on approved Securities.
 Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.
 Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
 Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.
 SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.
 K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank
 HEAD OFFICE
 66 Liberty Street, New York
 SHANGHAI BRANCH
 15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.
 Imports and exports financed.
 Commercial credits established.
 Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

SICCAMEL Weather Report

Monday, March 24, 1919.
 WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.
 Bar. at 22° F. inches 29.83 29.83
 Variation for 24 hrs. 10.02 10.11
 Variation for 12 hrs. 10.07 10.09
 Wind—Direction Calm Calm
 Wind—Miles per hour 0.0 0.0
 Temperature (Fahr.) 56° 1 58° 6
 Humidity 99 96
 Nebulosity 0-10 10 10
 Rainfall inches — —

23.—Very misty and gloomy weather at Shanghai. Dense fog at night on the Whangpoo banks. The barometers are keeping very low on the continent; they are rising in Japan.
 24.—Still very misty and gloomy weather. Barometer slightly rising with light N.E. breezes.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.
 President: JEAN JADOT
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
 M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
 Established 1824.
 Paid-up Capital—
 Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
 Reserve Fund—
 Guilders 12,760,386 (about £1,063,357)
 Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
 Head Agency: BATAVIA.
 Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin, Medan, Singapore, Handoeng, Padang, Soerabaya, Cherbon, Palembang, Soerakarta, Djember, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djokjakarta, Penang, Tegal, Hongkong, Pontianak, Telok-Beton, Kota-Radia, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Langsa, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar.

London Branches:
 National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
 The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
 B. G. J. WYBERG, General Manager.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin, Medan, Singapore, Handoeng, Padang, Soerabaya, Cherbon, Palembang, Soerakarta, Djember, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djokjakarta, Penang, Tegal, Hongkong, Pontianak, Telok-Beton, Kota-Radia, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Langsa, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar.

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 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
 B. G. J. WYBERG, General Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank
 HEAD OFFICE
 66 Liberty Street, New York
 SHANGHAI BRANCH
 15 Kiukiang Road

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organized especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents is at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.
 Imports and exports financed.
 Commercial credits established.
 Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

SICCAMEL Weather Report

Monday, March 24, 1919.
 WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.
 Bar. at 22° F. inches 29.83 29.83
 Variation for 24 hrs. 10.02 10.11
 Variation for 12 hrs. 10.07 10.09
 Wind—Direction Calm Calm
 Wind—Miles per hour 0.0 0.0
 Temperature (Fahr.) 56° 1 58° 6
 Humidity 99 96
 Nebulosity 0-10 10 10
 Rainfall inches — —

23.—Very misty and gloomy weather at Shanghai. Dense fog at night on the Whangpoo banks. The barometers are keeping very low on the continent; they are rising in Japan.
 24.—Still very misty and gloomy weather. Barometer slightly rising with light N.E. breezes.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on March 18, 1919.

Butcher's Meat
 Beef per lb. 14-20
 Mutton " 16-20
 Pork " 25-30
 Veal " 25-30

Fish
 Bream per lb. 18-20
 Cod " 18-20
 Mandarin " 25-30
 Mackerel " 18-20
 Pomfret " 30-40
 Salmon " 18-20
 Samli " none
 Soles " 16-20
 Whitebait " 25-30

Game, Poultry and Eggs
 Deer each none
 Duck " 50-90
 Eggs per doz. 15-18
 Fowl per lb. 18-20
 Turkey " 40-45
 Geese each \$1.00-1.20
 Hare " none
 Partridge " none
 Pheasant " none
 Pigeons " 20-25
 Plover " none
 Quail " 18-20
 Snipe " 16-18
 Teal " 14-16
 Wild Duck " 30-40
 Wild Geese " 40-50
 Wild Pigeons " none
 Woodcock " 40-50

Fruit
 Apricots per lb. none
 Apples " 12-25
 Bananas " 6-7
 Cherries " none
 Chestnuts " 10-12
 Figs per doz. none
 Grapes per lb. none
 Lemons each 10-12
 Lichies per lb. none
 Mangoes each 25-30
 Mongosteens per doz. none
 Melons each none
 Oranges per lb. 10-12
 Peaches " none
 Pears "

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 6 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tuckwa, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nankai, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hwachu, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, March 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, March 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer Hwachu, tons 1,151, will leave on Thursday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Sanyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Thursday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Loongwo, tons 3,225, Capt. Finselson, will leave on Friday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Luoyi, Captain Eyrard, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Woonung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 26, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Steamer Hsinchuang, Captain Wm. Munro, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Kwangse, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on Tuesday, March 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tean, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, March 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Irene, Captain N. McLean, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN.—The Steamer Chosho Maru, Captain N. Kamizawa, will be despatched from the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's Eastern Wharf on Tuesday March 25. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harro, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 25, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeapoo Wharf on Tuesday, March 25, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund, Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Captain H. J. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Laron Maru, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Mar. at 10 a.m. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny	Sakaki Maru	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaioei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaioei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan & America	Kokura Maru	21.00	..	..	..	..	15.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Swatow	Hsinchuang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Tuckwa	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tientsin	Kangchow	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong	Tean	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Kokura Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Vietnam and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	15.00	..	..	..	..	15.00
Tientsin	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hankow	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Tomorrow.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Wingsang	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Thursday, March 27.							
Weihaioei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaioei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow	Loksang	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, March 28.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan & America	Tahima Maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
Japan Ports	Tahima Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, March 29.							
Hongkong	Chenau	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Monday, March 31.							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada E. of Asia	..	12.00	..	..	..	..	12.00
Sunday, April 6.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	A. Lebon	18.00	..	..	..	..	18.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 45 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	..	..	Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW	..	..	Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O	Oct. 18	..	Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
..	..	..	Kiangsi	Chl. gun-boat
..	..	..	Litchoan	Chl. gun-boat
..	..	..	Tsoutai	Chl. Cruiser
..	..	..	Kansien	Chl. gun-boat
..	..	..	Lienkien	Chl. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8	..	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
..	Nov. 15	..	Chiehan	Br. gun-boat
..	Nov. 11	..	Fukong	Chl. gun-boat
7 P.	Dec. 21	..	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11	..	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
B I I	Mar. 6	..	Suffolk	Br. Cruiser
O D W	Mar. 6	..	Toba	Jap. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12	..	Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
O D W	Mar. 14	..	Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15	..	Pales	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17	..	Elcano	Am. gun-boat

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woonung, Luoyi, Nankai, Pootung, Tungchow, Wuchang and Chungking—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Sunning, Sunning, Sinking, Yingchow, Singan and Kaitong—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 17. Agents, 11-13 French Bund. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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S.S. Ecuador	S.S. Colombia
S.S. Colombia

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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S.S. Santa Cruz	S.S. Colusa

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Regular sailings from San Francisco to MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA. Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY 1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 8958 Cable Address "Solano"



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON AND MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Mar. 24 Mar. 26

*ANDES MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Apr. 7 Apr. 8

MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, Apl. 1 Apl. 2

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KERLUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Mar. 23 Mar. 25

CHOSHU MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. N. Kamizawa, Mar. 22 Mar. 24

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Tamsui).

SUMA MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Mar. 23 Mar. 24

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtzeapoo Wharf, Wayside Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235. Tel. Nos. East 308 and 309. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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Empress of Asia

Empress of Japan

Empress of Russia

Empress of Asia

Empress of Russia

Monteagle calls at Moji

Monteagle and Empress of Japan proceed direct to Hongkong.

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Acting General Agent Passenger Department Palace Hotel Building, Shanghai.

Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds. Shanghai.

Tel: Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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SHINYO MARU

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co's Building

Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

SHIPPING

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

TONS
KITANO MARU 16,000 Capt. M. Nakamura, March 31
TYO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, April 14

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.
FUSHIMA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawara, April 1
OMI MARU 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)
CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, March 25
KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Ito, April 1
YOMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, April 8

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE
KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 26
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, March 29
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Osaki, April 2
KUMANO MARU 5,500 Capt. S. Salto, April 5

KOBE TO SEATTLE
KATORI MARU 10,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 29

FOR JAPAN
SHIDZUKA MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Kishimoto, Mar. 25

FOR HONGKONG
KATORI MARU 10,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
SUWA MARU 11,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. S. Nishimura, Mar. 28
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. M. Yamazaki, April 22
AKI MARU 12,500 Capt. F. E. Cope, May 21

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IRIAWARA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail
101	8	0	dep. Peking	19 50
20 35	8 35		arr. Tientsin	17 00
28 45	11 12		dep. Tientsin	16 53
23 59	11 17		arr. Peking	16 45
24 00	11 25		dep. Peking	
19 55		624	arr. Tientsin	

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6 45	8 45	11 30	dep. Tientsin	17 05	15 45	20 15
6 55	8 55	11 40	dep. Tientsin	16 55	15 55	20 05
7 25	10 18	11 55	dep. Tientsin	16 31	15 20	19 45
13 02	16 30	15 30	dep. Tientsin	13 05	11 28	15 28
16 40	19 20	18 08	dep. Tientsin	10 39	8 47	11 56
19 12	22 12	20 21	arr. Tientsin	8 06	6 00	8 30

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6 45	8 45	11 30	dep. Tientsin	17 05	15 45	20 15
6 55	8 55	11 40	dep. Tientsin	16 55	15 55	20 05
7 25	10 18	11 55	dep. Tientsin	16 31	15 20	19 45
13 02	16 30	15 30	dep. Tientsin	13 05	11 28	15 28
16 40	19 20	18 08	dep. Tientsin	10 39	8 47	11 56
19 12	22 12	20 21	arr. Tientsin	8 06	6 00	8 30

Local	Mail	Exp.	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Exp.	Mail	Local
6 45	8 45	11 30	dep. Tientsin	17 05	15 45	20 15
6 55	8 55	11 40	dep. Tientsin	16 55	15 55	20 05
7 25	10 18	11 55	dep. Tientsin	16 31	15 20	19 45
13 02	16 30	15 30	dep. Tientsin	13 05	11 28	15 28
16 40	19 20	18 08	dep. Tientsin	10 39	8 47	11 56
19 12	22 12	20 21	arr. Tientsin	8 06	6 00	8 30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Haichowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

American Mail Schedule For Coming Months

Leaves	Arriving	Arrive at	Arrive at
Siberia Maru San Francisco March 7	Japan March 24	Shanghai April 1 Trans.	
Atsuta Maru Seattle " 11	" 28	" 4 Trans.	
Beaudor San Francisco " 12	" 29	" 5 Trans.	
Katori Maru Seattle " 13	" 30	" 6 Trans.	
China San Francisco " 15	April 3	" 9	
Tenyo Maru Seattle " 20	" 6	" 15	
Suwa Maru Seattle " 22	" 7	" 17	
Korea Maru San Francisco " 24	" 10	" 17 Trans.	
Empress Russia Vancouver April 8	" 21	" 25	
Empress Japan Vancouver " 10	" 24	" 29	

Colombia San Francisco " 5	" 26	May 3	
Shinyo Maru San Francisco " 10	" 31	" 4 Trans.	
Empress Asia Vancouver " 24	May 6	" 10	
Kashima Maru Seattle " 18	" 32	" 10 Trans.	
Nanking San Francisco May 3	" 32	" 10	
Monteagle Vancouver " 9	" 25	" 31	
Persia Maru San Francisco " 3	" 24	" 31 Trans.	
Venezuela San Francisco " 3	" 24	" 31	
Fushimi Maru Seattle " 9	" 34	June 3 Trans.	
Empress Russia Vancouver " 22	June 3	" 6	
Korea Maru San Francisco " 16	" 3	" 9 Trans.	
Nippon Maru San Francisco " 26	" 15	" 22 Trans.	
Empress Japan Vancouver June 5	" 19	" 24	
Katori Maru Seattle " 31	" 17	" 24 Trans.	
China San Francisco May 31	" 21	" 25	
Beaudor San Francisco " 31	" 21	" 25	
Tenyo Maru San Francisco June 7	" 24	" 30 Trans.	

Leaving
Venezuela sails April 3 arrives San Francisco April 28
Nanking " " 6 " " 28
Monteagle " " 8 " " 29
Korea Maru " " 14 " " 22
Beaudor " " 16 " " 24
Empress Russia " " 26 " " 31
China " " 27 " " 31
Katori Maru " " 27 " " 16 Connect at Yama

Tenyo Maru May 6 " " 30
Suwa Maru " " 9 " " 30
Empress Japan " " 10 " " 30
Siberia Maru " " 15 " " 30
Empress Asia " " 24 " " 30
Shinyo Maru " " 24 " " 19
Colombia " " 24 " " 19

Kashima Maru June 5 " " 25 Connect at Yama
Monteagle " " 13 " " 25
Nanking " " 15 " " 25
Empress Russia " " 21 " " 25
Venezuela " " 21 " " 19
Korea Maru " " 24 " " 19
Fushimi Maru " " 27 " " 21

Note: Arriving steamers marked "Trans." signifies that the mail will be transhipped at Japan by local steamers.
Outgoing steamer marked "Connect at Yama" signifies that the mail will be despatched from Shanghai by a local steamer to connect with mail boat at Yokohama.

All dates are subject to change at option of Steamship Companies. In addition to the above mentioned steamers mails will arrive and depart by steamers of the Gardiner and The S.S. Companies. As those are freight steamers they have no regular schedule.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kinseng left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungshing left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The L.C. s.s. Hawahie (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The L.C. s.s. Loongwe left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Lienshi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kinseng will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
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The L.C. s.s. Hawahie will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The L.C. s.s. Loongwe will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Lienshi will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kinseng will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
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The C.N.

Official American Report On Tientsin Disturbance

(Continued from Page 5)

ing in the Japanese and French Concessions March 12, 1919.

1. About 11:30 p.m., March 12, 1919, M. Dusseldorf, the chief of police of the French Concession, in company with the assistant chief of police, came to the residence of Captain McDonnell and myself at 38 Rue de Verdun and notified us that there was a street fight in progress in the French Concession between the Japanese and some American soldiers and that an American officer and some American soldiers had been arrested by Japanese troops. He requested us to do what we could to stop the riot and stated that he would notify the French Consul.

Captain McDonnell and I dressed

hurriedly and proceeded towards the disturbances. In Rue Chalyard about one block from the Empire Theater we met Captain Higgins with a detachment of about twenty-five unarmed American soldiers marching towards the American barracks. He informed us that it was dangerous to proceed further as the Japanese soldiers were lined up under arms with bayonets fixed just below the theater and that Japanese civilians armed with clubs, rocks, etc., were with them. He also stated that he had rounded up all the soldiers he could find but that the Japanese troops had arrested some.

Captain McDonnell and I then proceeded as far as the Empire Theater where a large crowd of Chinese and a few foreigners were gathered. There

we encountered Major Arthur Bassett, late J.A.R.C., U.S. Army, who told us that he had seen Japanese soldiers arrest an American soldier in the French Concession near where we were then standing. Mr. Sokolsky, an American, who was standing near, corroborated this statement and said that Mr. Bari of the Empire Theater had also seen the arrest made.

At this time about a hundred Japanese soldiers were lined up less than a block away and with bayonets fixed. They were facing towards the French Concession. Numerous Japanese patrols of about eight men each were scouting the ground around the theater.

Major Bassett warned us to be very careful as the Japanese had been throwing stones but a few moments before. I then started to look for the commander of the Japanese troops in order to secure the release of the American soldiers who had been illegally arrested by him. Captain McDonnell went in search of the American Consul General. I had gone but a few steps when some one from in front threw a stone which struck the pavement near me. However, no further demonstrations were made at this time.

Find Japanese Officer

I finally succeeded in locating a Japanese officer who could speak some French and through a French officer who was present, asked him to inform the Japanese commander of my mission. We were unable to make him understand but he agreed to accompany us as far as the Empire Theater where we found Mr. Mulling of the Chinese Customs who consented to translate for us. In the mean time the French officer informed me that Colonel Merienne-Lucas, the French Commander, had been notified of the disturbance.

Mr. Luckner and Mr. McGowan, of the China-American Trading Co., as well as Captain McDonnell, who had been unable to locate Mr. Heintzleman, were present when I requested the Japanese commander to release the American

soldiers who had been arrested in the French Concession, stating that he had no right to arrest Americans in the French Concession. After a lengthy conversation and repeated demand on our part, the Japanese commander stated that if I would accompany him to the Japanese police station, he would secure the release of the prisoners. This I agreed to do.

Mr. Luckner and Mr. McGowan sent for their car to take us down in. The car arrived in about fifteen minutes and Mr. Luckner, Mr. McGowan, Mr. Mulling, Mr. Sokolsky, Captain McDonnell, the Japanese officers and myself started for the Japanese police station. We had gone but a block when a mob of Japanese closed in on the car from the sides and rear shouting "Banai!" and one of them struck Mr. McGowan on the head with a club. However, we finally succeeded in getting through them.

When we arrived at the police station with the Japanese officer we demanded that the Japanese Director of Police release all American soldiers held there at all. At that moment Mr. Kamel himself came down from upstairs.

We again stated our case to Mr. Kamel and in addition informed him that if he had any charges to make against any of these men, he should do so through the American Consul General and that he had no right to hold these soldiers in his custody. He refused to do anything except upon the request of the American Consul. We then told him that we would send for the American Consul. Mr. McGowan immediately went to get Mr. Heintzleman in his car. In the meantime Mr. Kamel left saying he would go to the Japanese headquarters but would return soon.

I then called up the Commanding Officer of the China Expedition and informed him of what had taken place and that we were trying to do. He approved of our action.

Police Director Lies

Mr. Heintzleman arrived at about 1 a.m. and Mr. Kamel not being present, demanded that the Director of Police release any Americans he held in custody. The Director replied that the police authorities did not have any Americans under their control. Against Mr. Heintzleman's demand the release of the Americans and again the Director of Police replied that there were no Americans held by the police.

At this moment Mr. Sokolsky discovered an American soldier lying almost naked on the cold stone flagging inside the Japanese police compound surrounded by Japanese police. This soldier was horribly cut around the head, arms, and had numerous bayonet wounds in his body. He complained that his left leg was paralyzed. That he had been there for some time was evidenced by the large pool of partially dried blood on the flagstones. The Japanese were making no attempt to assist him in any way and even when we requested them to assist us to carry the wounded man inside refused. We then requested

the Director of Police to get us a stretcher. He replied that he had none. We asked for a blanket or anything we could use as a stretcher. He refused us this request. Captain McDonnell and Mr. McGowan then carried the injured man into a small room and laid him out on a table. We asked that a drink of water be given to him as he appeared to be in great pain. They refused this request. Mr. Heintzleman then demanded that immediate steps be taken by the Japanese authorities to secure a surgeon. This was finally done but not until we had made repeated demands.

In the mean time Captain McDonnell had gone with Mr. McGowan in his car to get Major Guthrie and to order out an ambulance. They were forced to use the rear roads as large Japanese mobs were gathered on all the main streets.

By this time we had somewhat succeeded in arousing the Japanese authorities who magically produced a stretcher and a blanket. The blanket was an American army issue one.

About this time (1:40 a.m.) the Japanese doctor arrived and decided that the patient should be removed to the Japanese hospital, which was but a few blocks away. This I agreed to. Before the patient was moved I suggested to Mr. Heintzleman that as much as the Japanese authorities had lied to us, he demand permission to search the Yamen. This was granted and in doing so Corporal de Cordova, Company "H" was discovered locked in a cell. He was at this time wearing his belt, he being a member of the provost guard, but his club and brassard had been removed. Upon being questioned, he stated that he had been arrested by four Japanese soldiers in the French Concession and taken by them to the police station. On the way down the soldiers exposed him to the mob and he was severely maltreated.

The Japanese then produced Corporal Rohner's clothes which I took over. They were not torn or blood stained.

Major Guthrie arrived at about this time followed shortly by Captain McDonnell with the ambulance. We all proceeded to the Japanese hospital and got Corporal Rohner. At this time Mr. Kamel arrived on the scene and conferred with the American Consul.

The Japanese furnished us an armed guard for the ambulance. Captain McDonnell also accompanied the ambulance.

While going towards the French Concession we were threatened by a Japanese coolie. We immediately demanded of a Japanese N. C. O. on duty here to arrest him. The N. C. O. immediately took to his heels and ran away.

By this time the Japanese had numerous patrols of about a platoon each patrolling their concession. In spite of this Mr. Heintzleman's car which was in rear of us was stoned.

2. The greatest thanks are due to Mr. Mulling who, although not an American, took the risk of accompanying us through the mob so as to act as interpreter. Also to Messrs. Luckner and McGowan for their invaluable assistance throughout in so kindly placing their car at our disposal.

Earl Landreth, Captain, 15th Infantry.

BOLSHEVISTS IN LONDON HOLD SECRET MEETING

London, January 29.—A conference convened by the "Hands Off Russia" Committee was held on Saturday afternoon at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. A large placard, "Long Live Bolshevik Russia," was displayed. Admission was by ticket, which could be secured only on the presentation of a credential card, issued beforehand. The card was a guarantee that the holder represented some association, or branch of an association, known to the London Workers' Union. Several people who stated that they represented societies were refused admission. One of these was a Jew, who had brought with him a newspaper cutting in which his name appeared as a member of a Jewish Workers' Society. The press were rigorously excluded, but at the close on official report was given to a press representative. This stated that the conference was for the purpose of insisting on the withdrawal of troops from Russia, and that a resolution was drafted for submission to a meeting in the evening. We understand that at the after-

noon conference about 200 or 300 delegates attended, and were occupied mainly in discussing the possibility of engineering a general strike as the first definite step towards the Revolution. In this connection the conference received and considered a number of reports from minor trade union officials. The delegates did not, as a rule, minimize their individual power, and many extravagant claims were submitted and applauded.

A "mass meeting" was held at night in the Memorial Hall, and two small gatherings were held downstairs. Arthur Macmanus, of the Clyde Workers, presided. He said that it was deeds that counted now, and referred to the Socialism of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg as "taken from Red Russia," when a man near the platform shouted, "It is not Socialism. It is tyranny of the worst sort."

This led to considerable uproar, and the chairman had to use his bell vigorously to keep the stewards and many of the audience from laying hands on the speaker. The chairman appealed to the stewards to take their cue from him. Some time later the same man shouted out

that "Ninety percent of the Russians thanked God for our help." Amid further commotion the chairman warned him that a third interruption would lead to his forcible ejection. The man declined to leave, and was ejected after interrupting again.

G. A. K. Lahan, an Indian member of the Industrial Workers of the World, spoke, amid cheers, against conscription, and Desmond Ryan, spoke as a representative of the Socialist Party in Ireland.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst asked how many of them had cheered Wilson's League of Nations at the Albert Hall? (A voice, "None"). She did not trust them very much. She did not somehow believe that Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were dead, but if they were it was better to die for something worth while than to die in bed or, like Keir Hardie, of a broken heart.

William Paul, S.L.P., said that at the conference that day all sections of the working class revolutionary movement were united for the first time.

The resolution drawn up at the afternoon's conference was then put and carried.

AMUSEMENTS

At the APOLLO Tonight

W. S. HART
W. S. HART

In a Great Five-Part Thos. Ince Production

"THE DESERT MAN"
"THE DESERT MAN"

The power and dramatic vigour of this fine cowboy actor are well-known. You saw him in the picture "Hell's Hinges" a short time ago, and we did record business. This one is better.

ARMISTICE DAY IN PARIS; PRESIDENT WILSON IN FRANCE; THE BRITISH FLEET IN GERMAN WATERS.

A magnificent collection of topical pictures.

Toto —IN— "Do Husbands Deceive?"
Toto —IN— "Do Husbands Deceive?"
Here is another film by this clever fellow; he has made good at the Apollo.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

THURSDAY NEXT
BRYANT WASHBURN IN "KIDDER & CO."

OLYMPIC THEATRE

"Banvard's"

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SPECIAL REQUEST

The following plays will be repeated

Tonight, March 25th

"THE SUFFRAGETTES"

Wednesday and Thursday, March 26th and 27th

"HELLO, HAWAII!"

Friday, March 28th

"OH, PAPA!"

And on Saturday, Sunday and Monday,

March 29th, 30th and 31st.

"THE BELL-BOY"

Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Prices: \$3.00 \$2.00 and \$1.00

Performances start at 9.15 p.m.

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GRAND SYMPHONY
CONCERT

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MIROVITCH
PIASTRO
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AND FULL ORCHESTRA

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CONDUCTED BY MARIO

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OF

Monte Cristo"

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Return and Farewell Visit of the Popular

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

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Thursday and Friday, April 3rd and 4th

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The Gaily of Laughter "A PAIR OF SIXES"

Saturday, April 5th

The Priceless Comedy "FAIR AND WARMER"

(The Rage of London)

Prices \$2, 2, and 1. Booking at Moutrie & Co.

Commence at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Saturday Matinee, at 3 p.m. Sharp

"FAIR AND WARMER"

Usual Prices Children Half-Price

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Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society

Purim Fancy Dress Ball

(In aid of Jewish Siberian Refugees and Local Charities)

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Thursday, April 3rd, at 9.30 p.m.

\$3.00 including Supper

Tickets may be obtained from members of the Committee or Astor House Hotel.

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